The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,800.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ..... " 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

For line, but no Advertisement counted to less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 6 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £27 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £33; 2nd class £24.
} Exclusive of Wines.

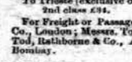
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Heilbronne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 27th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. E. Hall, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the 25th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,638 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th November 1870.

STEAM TO SYDNEY.

THE S. S. RANGOON, (1776 tons and 400 H.P.), E. J. Baker, Commander, will be despatched to Sydney, on TUESDAY the 22nd instant, calling at Point de Galle, King George's Sound, and Melbourne. For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 8th November 1870.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 15th December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers. Rate £40. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, AND JEDDAH.

THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the above Ports on or about 29th December. For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have likewise made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by Steamers of the Company. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
" Suez	£ 40	£ 25-10	£ 9
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 26	£ 9
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Including Wines. Without Wines.

Children one three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 25 per cent. from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 15th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

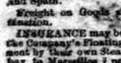
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.



THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Cracco, 2,500 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 16th December next.

FOR GENOA,

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £11
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	34	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVE-NAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Simeon Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME..... Rs. 128
" VENICE	" 128	" 88	" PARIS..... " 208

Rs. 89-8 " " 156-8

For rates to other points apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
1 " Under Vests.	1 Mault.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Basket.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
1 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. S. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per EVENING STAR, Watson, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay; otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Watson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain Watson.

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF JOHORE TEAK SLEEPERS, TEAK SCANTLING AND BOARDS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Dareckhanas Bunder—

About 3,000 Johore Teak Sleepers.
A quantity of Teak Scantling and Boards.
N.B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Poon Spars suitable for Ship's Mast Yard, &c., Jungle and Eyne Timber, Teak and Jungle Scantlings, &c.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will under instruction from Hajee Abdool Gunney Hajee Ahmad Esq., sell by public auction at the Tank Bunder on account of the concerned,

94 Malabar poon spars of all dimensions, ranging from 60 to 90 feet in length, and from 11 to 40 inches in diameter.

A quantity of Jungle and Eyne timber suitable for beams, joists, &c.

A quantity of teak and Jungle scantling.

N. B.—A detailed catalogue of the above printed and can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Dareckhanas Bunder,

100 Logs 1st class Teak Timber
100 " 2nd " do.
30 Tons of Boards and Scantlings.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLING AND SLEEPERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder—

450 superior Teak Squares
A quantity of Teak Scantlings and Sleepers

N.B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A few dozens Fine French Liquors Rs. 20 per dozen to buyers of 6 dozens, 10 per cent. discount will be allowed.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 22nd Instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, all the iron Works and Fittings for a first-class English-made Stable, with 6 Loose Boxes and 8 Stalls, enamelled Iron-Manger and Troughs, Iron Stall Gates, Halter Guards, &c., complete in every respect.

Due 14 H. P. Engine and Boiler of first-class make and finish.

A large quantity of old Building Materials, old Pickaxes, and Stoves of various kinds.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, WALNUTWOOD, EBONY, and elaborately CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plate-ware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Tucker's handsome Plated Argand Chandeliers, Magnificent Pier Glasses in richly gilt frames, with Console Tables, a first-rate Sewing Machine by Wheeler and Wilson, Handsome Carriages, Horses, a large collection of Ferns, Orchids and China Plants in tubs, China and other Pots, China Garden Seats, and Flower Pot Stands, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, THURSDAY the 24th, & FRIDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeded to England, the same comprises handsome set of rich Cut Glassware, very handsome frosted and gilt Dessert Sets surrounded with very rich and gold snakes, a handsome green and gold Dessert Service for 24 persons, handsome Turquoise blue and gold and vermillion and gilt Breakfast ditto, a ditto pint and gold Dessert ditto, very handsome richly gilt Dessert Plates, best Plated ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 2 Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet Frames, Ice Pitcher, Waiter, handsome Tea Tray, Hotwater Plates, a Mahogany case containing a set of best electro-plated Spoons and Forks for 24 persons, a pair of handsome Candelabras with ground glass shades, Piano, Table and Chairs by Cheeseborough, best Cutlery with Ivory and Plated Handles, &c., the furniture consists of a set of Dining Table in 5 pieces and 3 Centre-pieces for 36 persons, Sideboard, Dumb Waiter, Dinner-wagon (Mallet Pattern) Arms and without Arms Chairs, Loo Cut Glass Pedestal Table Argand Lamps, handsome English rosewood Oblong Tables with white marble tops, ditto Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, full-backed Sofas, all covered with rich silk satin, richly Carved Centre Ottoman, Tucker's handsome plated 1, 2, 3 and 8 light Argand Chandeliers, Magnificent Pier Glasses in gilt frames, rosewood Console Tables with mirrors and Marble Tops, a English Mahogany Bagatelle Table, a first-rate large Musical Box, playing 8 tunes with finte, handsome Alabaster and Parian Figures, rich Bohemian and gilt Flower Vases and Table Ornaments, handsome Persian Carpets, a valuable marble 8 day Clock by Rossclet and Co., handsome gilt China Jars on Stands, first-rate Engravings and Chromolithographs in gilt and maplewood Frames, Ebony Drawing-room Chairs, Lady's handsome Japan gilt Work Table, ditto richly Carved Davenport, a handsome walnutwood Writing Table, a pair of handsome mahogany extra large size, full-backed Sofas with real Morocco leather lining, elaborately carved large four-post Bedsteads, an English Iron painted and gilt ditto, Reclining Couches, richly Carved Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, a handsome rosewood Pre-a with plate glass door, a ditto mahogany Cheval Glass with Cabinet on sides, Clothes and ditto mahogany Chests of Drawers, a handsome large Almira, a first-rate Sewing Machine by Wheeler and Wilson, Iron Folding Cots, China Garden Bathing Tubs, Dispensar Articles, Cooking Utensils, Bronze China Garden Seats and Flow r Stands, China Porcelain and Earthen Pots of choice Plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One handsome English-built Light Miniature Brougham by Peters and Sons of London.

One ditto powerful Brown Australian Mare, 14 hands high, quiet in Harness, sets of English plated mounted single and double Harness, first-rate Hunting Saddles by Peat, ditto Surat Milch Cows, Calves, &c., &c.

Also, the Property of J. W. Orr, Esq.

A first-class mahogany sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SPECIAL INTIMATION TO THEIR HIGHNESSES THE RAJAHS AND THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF BOMBAY.

Auction Sale of First-class English-built New Carriages.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned, the following Valuable Carriages.

A handsome full-sized Omnibus for 28 persons, by Carpenter of London.
One first-class Barouche by Wyburn of Long Acre.
One ditto Step-piece Couch by Aldous, of Long Acre.
One ditto Barouche by Thropp and Maberly.
One ditto ditto by Kesterton of Long Acre.
Two handsome circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham by Griffiths of London.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany full-size Slate Billiard Table, by Bennett &c., at Breach Candy.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Billiard Table, &c., the property of William Thorburn, Esq., and C. A. W. Cameron, Esq., leaving residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES.

THIS DAY at 4 o'clock P.M., precisely, the undermentioned FOUR HORSES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Byculla Commission Stable.

On account and risk of JAJA KESSEREESINGJEE BHUPUTSINGJEE of Koth.

No. 1. One Chesnut Aus. Gelding, 8 years, 16 h. up to 20 stone, perfect Hunter and good Jumper.

No. 2. One Bay A. Horse, 6 years, 14 h. 2½ inches—handsome Charger, well bred and very promising Horse.

No. 3. One Grey A. Colt, 4 years, 14 h. 2½ inches—very handsome, of real good blood and very promising Maiden; good all over.

No. 4. One Chesnut A. Horse, 5 years, 14 h. 2 inches, up to 16 stone. One of the handsomest Horses in the Presidency, his paces are to perfection; he is without doubt the best Horse in Bombay.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE B. I. S. N. Co. will despatch the S. S. "EUPHRATES," 650 tons, Commander C. & D. HUTCHESON, for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, on or about the 1st December 1870. For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (in Liquidation)—The period for REFUNDING PREMIA paid since the Suspension has been extended to the 31st January next.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 22nd November 1870.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10-0 per share, being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 30th June 1870, will be paid at this Office to the shareholders in India, on and after MONDAY the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to 28th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 21st November 1870.

THE BECHERDAS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BECHERDAS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Company's Office, near Reikhund, on THURSDAY the 1st December 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, to appoint Liquidators for voluntarily WINDING UP the concern and for dissolving the Company in accordance with the Resolutions dated 26th ultimo and 9th inst.

By order,
CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary.

Ahmedabad, 17th November 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders advertised to be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December next, the following EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION will be proposed:—

"That all the Books and Accounts, and Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company or the Liquidators thereof, save and except such books and documents as may be required by Government for the purpose of their works, be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.; and that all such books and documents as may be required by Government for the purpose of their work be placed in the custody of Government."

The Resolution as previously advertised placing all books, accounts, documents and papers in the custody of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. will not be proposed.

W. G. HALL,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st November 1870.

THE KUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Association will be HELD on MONDAY the 13th February 1871, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle, Solicitors, to transact the following business—

To receive the final statement of Accounts and Report of the Liquidators.

To pass a Resolution that this Association be finally wound up.

To pass a Resolution as to which of the amount of the unclaimed Dividends be deposited and with whom the books and vouchers of the Association should be kept and under what conditions.

And to consider any other matter or matters which may be brought before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Liquidators of the Kutch Financial Association (Limited.)

Bombay, 19th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November 1870, for the construction of the works in connection with the completion of DOUBLING the LINE between MIRAJ and JEROSAWULI.

Drawings, specification, general conditions of contract, and form of tender can be seen on application at the Chief Engineer's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
21st November 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The WUDWAN EXTENSION CONTRACTS have been LET as under:—

No. 1, to Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee.
No. 2, to Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabjee.
Nos. 3 and 4, to Messrs. Glover & Co.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 21st November 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Lieutenant HENRY WINGFIELD BURNETT, Royal Artillery, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS can be attended to.

E. S. BEAMISH, Major,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kirkee, 19th November 1870.

LOST, on the morning of the 21st instant, in Meadow Street, a small light brown TERRIER BITCH, answering to the name of "Nelly." Had a piece of red tape tied round its neck. Any one bringing the same to No. 2, Parsee Bazaar Street, will be REWARDED.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the favorite House called THE ROCK, at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Freer Land and Piece Company, Ltd.

21st November 1870.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Pindon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen.
Manufacturers by Appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

NOTICES.

BEERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Brougham, do. " 5
Job Horses for any period.
Horses and Carriages on Commission Sale at all times.

BEERS & Co.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

For Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ½ lb. ¼ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 40 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16-3-1; 2nd cl. £11-19-4
To London, 1st cl. £18-0-0; 2nd cl. £16 19s. 0d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS E. PURSER and COMPANY. AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years directed attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their proprietary articles in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steam r Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mergara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

NOTICES.

TAPTEE BRIDGE.—DESIGNS and TENDERS received by the undersigned up to January 13th, 1871. For further particulars apply to W. SOWERBY, Esquire, Local Fund Engineer, Surat.

T. C. HOPE,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

12th October 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR, for a period of ONE YEAR, from the 1st of January next, will be received up to the 30th instant. The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TO WATCHMAKERS.

This Company is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIR of the POCKET TIMEPIECES, and the WINDING UP and KEEPING in REPAIR of the CLOCKS at all the STATIONS and OFFICES on the Lines extending from Bombay to Nagpoor and Bombay to Koolburga, and Stations beyond, when opened, FOR ONE YEAR, from the 1st January 1871.

Particulars may be ascertained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Offers, to be endorsed "Tenders for repairing Clocks and Watches," will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY the 7th December next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 3rd November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

BERAR COTTON GINNING & PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. (50) FIFTY per SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1870, WILL BE PAID on and after the 1st day of DECEMBER (to the Registered Shareholders on the 9th November) at the Office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 23 Apollo Street, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M. Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

TARDASS VURDASS,
Secretary & Treasurer, Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the scheme into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to 'account to be opened at the Bank of England in the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Prendergast, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders, in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 11th and 25th November, and 9th and 23rd December.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 2nd, 16th and 30th November, and 14th and 28th December.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 9th and 23rd November, and 7th and 21st December.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 25th November and 23rd December.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopnalpore, Bimlipatam, Visagapatam, Cocanada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore) and Carwar, 1st, 15th, and 29th November, and 13th and 27th December.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 8th and 22nd November, and 6th and 20th December.

For KURRACHEE, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th November, and 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Bank and Land shares, and Government Paper dull and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Divid.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	100	Rs. pc. 4		Agra Bank	100
24,000	4,000	all 3 p.ct.		Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all 5 p.ct.		Ditto of Bombay New ...	590
150,000	500	40% do.		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue....	160
5,250	4,000	all 12 p.ct.		Ditto of Madras	1,550
100,000	250	4.75 p.ct.		Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
80,000	270	all	12 p.ct.	Hongs & Shanghai Bank.	270 nl.
40,000	100	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	100
37,500	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	118
14,400	250	9	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,500	1,250	50	Albert Mills Co.....	1,250 nl.
7500	1,000	all	125p*	Alliance Spinning	2,400
100	5,000	all		Bombay	5,000
100	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	950
96	1,500	150	...	Broach Mills	190
8 0	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all		Dharumsey Spinning ...	2,050
750	1,000	all	150p.	Great Eastern	1,675
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	965
800	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,060
600	1,500	2,300		Royal	1,550

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

8,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co..... 1,550
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Per Co. Ld 156
1,750	2,500	2,500	Nil	Managem. Land..... 260
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning 260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 237
...	£20	109 1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares 118
...	£7	13.10.7	do.	Do. Do. .....
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.... 1,100
...	£10	195.5	10 do.	Do. New Shares 200

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,250	250	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	2,300
300	1,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee ..	680
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandria Press Co.....	480
1,000	12,000	11,000	600 p.	Apollo Press Co.....	2,700
200	2,000	all	250p.	Bombay Press Co.....	2,100
200	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	525
500	1,000	all	400p.	Colaba Press Co.....	1,500
350	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	1,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.....	9,000
200	1,000	1,000	...	Franji Cowasji Press ...	905
200	2,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,300
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.	Imperial Press Co.....	1,325
1,000	12,000	2,400	120 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.....	2,700
2,000	400	400	35 p.	Mofus. Press & G. Co....	375
127	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press ..	2,400
225	1,000	750	75 p.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,300
156	2,000	all	150 p.	Tinnevelly Press Co.....	1,150
400	1,600	...	...	Carwar Company	900

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
—	50	7th Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay ..	29
—	5	19 do.	Do. China	1
320	250	2 Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
			East India Bank's..	22
20	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ..	6
20	68	May '64	Royal Bank	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	3,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	840
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co....	30
400	4,000	200	32 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company ...	170
—	5,000	500	all 25 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	400

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	3,200	1,375	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.....	65
—	3,500	2,450	...	Rhay & Bengal S. ...	10
—	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	35

CALCUTTA.—10TH NOVEMBER 1870.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In government Securities.

6 per cents, at Rs 98-4, or 1-12 discount.

In shares—

2 Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs 1,450 each.

5 Equitable Coal Co.'s shares at Rs 240.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs 212.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares at Rs. 375.

Englishman.

(From TOZUNIE & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, Nov. 16.)

The annual public sales of indigo have not yet commenced in consequence of the late unseasonable heavy rain-fall, which has interrupted the drying and packing of the produce. The weather, however, is now settled, and the sales will probably begin a week hence.

Bengal cotton season '70-71 is now finely opened at Rs. 19 to 20 per maund, for new fair deliverable in all December. It is satisfactory to note that the crop promises well in quantity and quality: indeed the cotton that has come to hand is entitled to be classed Liverpool fully fair, and is altogether far superior to the crop of '69, which was perhaps the worst cotton crop that the North-West produced during the past ten years.

FREIGHTS have remained fairly steady all week except for jute to London, which has declined to £2-15-0. Per Dundee direct three more ships and one slow-going steamer have been chartered, all for full cargoes of jute, the latter at £3-11-8, and the former at £3 iron, and £2-13-9 and £2-15-0 wooden. Rates via Cape to London are:—Saltpetre £1-12-6; rice £2-2-6; seeds £2-17-6 and £3; cotton, hides, and tea £2-5-6 £2-7-6. Via Suez Canal to London:—Saltpetre £2; Rice £2-7-6; Seeds £2-12-6; jute £3-5; cotton, hides, and tea £3-15; indigo 66. Rates to United States 110 dollars to 11, saltpetre, seeds, and measurement goods. The disengaged tonnage in port has decreased during the week from 20 to 18,000 tons.

INDIGO.—Still further forward sales have taken place during the week, making in all 9,030 maunds of new crop already sold privately at prices ranging from Rs. 30 to 42 under those realized for last year's crop. The public sales have not yet commenced owing to delay in drying and packing the produce arising from the late unseasonable heavy rain. No doubt this dampness will make the season's yield weigh out over 33,000 maunds.

BENGAL COTTON having advanced at Hongkong, prices here are higher, and some 5,000 bales, chiefly old cotton, are settled to go forward by the opium steamers sailing 19th instant. For that destination new fair in fully pressed bales has fetched Rs. 20-8; old fair Rs. 17-8 to 18-8; and good fair Rs. 22 and 23. Buyers for Great Britain have only operated to a moderate extent, say 1,000 bales, viz., new fair for delivery this month at Rs. 19-8 and 20, for December delivery Rs. 19-4 and 19-8. In the interior prices are still higher, and new fair cannot be laid down here under Rs. 20 and 20-8. So far the new season's crop seems superior to that of last year, and if the late heavy rain has not injured the plant a good and a large out-turn may be expected.

LIGHT GUNNY CLOTH FOR INDIAN COTTON BALES.—Further orders are in course of execution for Bombay, Rangoon, and the Coast at 11¾ anna per yard of 29 inches wide.

GUNNY BAGS.—Prices remained pressed considering the high figure of jute and the slight prospect of lower prices this season; and, should there be the least improvement in demand either for local use or for export, prices must advance Rs. 3 to 5 per 100.

HONGKONG.—31ST OCT., 1870.

OPIUM.—Patna, New,	...	...	850
Old,	...	...	...
Benares, New,	...	...	840
Old,	...	...	...
Malwa,	...	...	840
Turkey,	...	...	750 to 760
COTTON.—Bombay,	...	...	15 to 20
Madras,	...	...	18½ to 20½
Calcutta,	...	...	14 to 19½
Ningpo,	...	...	21 to 21½
Shanghai,	...	...	19½ to 20½
Tientsin,	...	...	23
Camphor,	...	...	14·16
Quicksilver,	...	...	87 to 90
Saltpetre,	...	...	6 to 6·50

(Bank Rates.)

On London, 6 months' sight Bank Bills, 4/4½.

Private Bills, 4/5.

" with Documents, 4/5.

On Bombay, 8 days' sight, Rs. 226.

" Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 226.

Specie, of 100 touch, 5½ per cent prem.

Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 523·40 per tael.

Bar Silver, 7 per cent prem.

SINGAPORE.—8TH NOV. 1870.

Gambier	33
Black Pepper	8.60
White Pepper	12
Sago Flour	2·35 to 2·60
Pearl Sago	3·05 to 3·07½
Tin	20·37½
40's Mule Twist	126 to 130
8 lb. Shirtings	2·35 to 2·60
7 do do	2·20 to 2·17½
5 do T. Cloths	1·42½ to 1·40
6 do do	1·55 to 1·60
7 do do	1·85 to 1·90
Freight to London, 41 15s. to £2 5s	
Benares Opium, new .... 550 to 560	

EXCHANGE ON LONDON:—

Bank bills, 6 months' sight, 4/4½

Credit bills, 6 months' sight, 4/5

Private bills, 6 months' sight, 4/5½

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 19th November, compared with the statement issued on the 12th November:—

LIABILITIES.	12th Nov.	19th Nov.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ..... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	33,39,327	43,39,764
Deposits at Head Office	210,82,767	3,22,54,496
Deposits at Branches	19,90,999	19,00,005
Bank Post Bills outstanding	5,54,514	5,51,713
Reserve	4,15,00	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	8,67,680	8,43,811
Rs.	3,42,49,997	3,56,75,429
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	11,81,220	12,76,536
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	3,49,980	3,56,990
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	22,15,823	21,77,942
Bills Discounted & purchased at do....	46,64,817	49,38,491
Dead Stock 4,83,328		
Less written off 40,000	4,42,303	4,43,328
Stamps	6,301	6,671
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	18,01,512	15,10,676
Overdrafts	85,960	84,822
Govt. Securities, Cash		3,00,764
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,73,56,117	1,59,36,320
Do. do. at Branches	47,81,801	47,85,072
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	13,06,203	15,00,507
Rs.	3,42,49,997	3,56,75,429

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ended 15th November, 1870:—

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	Rs.	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,74,966 7 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... ... Rs.	89,38,216-13-6	2,13,46,084 7 10
Do. at Branches, ...	1,25,19,873-10-4	
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches ...		3,44,67,489 9 4
Bank Post Bills, &c....		3,92,528 11 0
Sundries		7,68,968 2 5
Total Rs. ...		8,04,89,437 5 7

ASSETS.

Government Securities		1,00,02,924 2 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		43,20,147 3 9
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto ...		57,67,423 7 5
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		1,44,18,138 9 7
Dead Stock		11,40,226 13 6
Stamps		16,302 14 0
Balances with other Banks		13,38,947 13 11
Sundries		1,46,824 15 6
		3,76,60,835 15 8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...Rs. 1,80,10,249, 8 1		
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... ...Rs. 2,48,18,351 13 10		4,28,28,601 5 11
Total Rs. ...		8,04,89,437 5 7

The above statement, compared with the return of the previous week, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.

Gen. Try. Blce. at H. O.....Rs.	2,198,193 13	11 increase
" at Branches.....	1,425,505 4	3 decrease
Other Deposits	347,908 4	11 decrease
Bank Post Bills	406,073 10	6 decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities ..... Rs.	.....	.....
Loans on Govt. Secs	125,900 0	0 decrease
Accounts on Credit of do	323,753 7	5 increase
Mercantile Bills Discounted...	760,828 12	3 increase
Cash, &c., at Head Office.....	525,538 9	4 increase
Do at Branches	1,430,096 14	2 decrease

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 21.

Shebleton, Surgeon Major, Assay Master Calcutta Mint, on sick leave, from Calcutta.

Dwyer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Sirsa (Punjab).

Hadayler, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Dinapore.

Dundas, Lieutenant, Bengal (Royal) Engineers, on furlough, from England.

Layard, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Brooke, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion (Royal), on duty, from Jhansie.

Creak, Captain, Bengal 7th Cavalry, on furlough, from England.

Turnbull, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on sick leave, from England.

Bardin, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Thompson, Captain, Madras 3rd Cavalry, on sick leave, from England.

Leggett, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Brown, Deputy Inspector General of Hospital, Bengal, unemployed, on sick leave, from England.

Phillips, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Gardiner, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Willoughby, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

McCutchan, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 21.

Wetherall, Ensign, 40th Foot, on leave, to Deolalee.

Shebleton, Surgeon Major, Assay Master Calcutta Mint, on duty, to Calcutta.

Rice, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Dharwar.

Brown, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal, unemployed, on duty, to Calcutta.

Brereton, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Poona, 19th November, 1870.

Captain and Adjutant W. F. Sandwith, 15th N. I., performed the duties of Wing Officer, in addition to his own, from the 19th September, to the 5th November 1870.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard:—

Captain H. Boyd, 9th Brigade R. A.

Ensign E. D. Raiker, 40th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Welsh, M.D., Indian Medical Department.

Lieut A L McNair, 2nd Squadron Officer, 1st Sind Horse, officiated as commandant, and Lieut W Loch, Squadron Subaltern, as second in Command, in addition to their respective duties, from the 1st August to the 13th October 1870

Lieut. and Adjutant E S Reynolds, officiated as commandant 1st Sind Horse, from the 14th October to 1st November 1870, Lieutenant A L McNair, 2nd Squadron Officer, officiated as second in Command, and Lieutenant W Loch, Squadron Subaltern, as Adjutant for the same period, in addition to their respective duties.

The following officers are appointed to do duty with the invalid, time-expired men, &c., under orders to embark for England in H M's Indian Troopship Euphrates on the 22nd instant:—

Captain L C. F. French, 43rd Foot.

Captain C. J. Hunt, 108th Foot.

The Officer Commanding 14th Regiment N. I. has permission to detach a Recruiting party strength as, Nalgue, 3 privates.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Mhow Division Order:—Dated 8th November 1870, directing Captain Frampton, 59th Foot, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer Mhow, during the absence of the Assistant Adjutant General, on duty.

Sind Frontier Field Force Order.—Dated 2nd November 1870, making the following arrangements:—

1st Sind Horse.—Lieutenant and Adjutant E S. Reynolds to officiate as 2nd in command in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain Malden, or until further orders.

2nd Sind Horse.—Lieutenant W. Lock, Squadron Subaltern 1st Sind Horse, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern and to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties.

10th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 8th Nov., directing Major R. Burd, to officiate as Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

8th Foot 1st Battalion.—Assistant Surgeon H. J. O'Brien, M.B, to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Staff Corps.—Major J. F. Robertson, 2nd in command 28th N. I., for 30 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November 16.)

Mr. John Revans Hallet to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Balasore.

Mr. Trevor John Chichele Plowden to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. Colman Patrick Louis Macaulay, M.A., to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. Joseph Samuel Carstairs to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. William Wavell, or until further orders.

Mr. Christopher Henry Yowell to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, and to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade. Mr. Frank Hunter Barrow, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is transferred to Pubna.

Mr. John Foster Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nowgong, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Darjeeling Terai.

Mr. James Hugh O'Donel, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, First Division, is allowed furlough for one year, from the 12th September last.

Major William Robert Gordon to officiate as a Deputy Inspector-General of Police during the absence, on deputation, of Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Raban, or until further orders.

Mr. Robert William King to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Howrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Major William Robert Gordon, or until further orders.

The transfers of the following District Superintendents of Police are sanctioned:—

Major Henry Paul Willian Wynch, from Darjeeling to Purneah;

Mr. Oliver Stokes Stack, from Mymensing to Darjeeling.

Mr. James Cockburn, from Purneah to Bardwan.

Major William Gordon (on leave), from Burdwan to Mymensing.

Mr. Hugh Gilmore Wilkins to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Patna.

Mr. William John Kilby to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, until further orders.

Mr. Henry Tinsley Princep to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Patna, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. William Ainslie, or until further orders.

Mr. Rawson Hart Boddam, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Barrackpore, is transferred to Nuddea.

Mr. William A'Court Beadon, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Garow Hills, is transferred to Hooghly.

The services of Mr. William Ainslie, Judge of Patna, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Briggs, S C., Superintending Engineer, second grade, Behar Circle, leave for sixty days, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. G. Pothecary, Executive Engineer third grade, having been relieved from duty under the Calcutta Municipality, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Barrack Division.

Mr. H. Joll, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, officiating Executive Engineer, Burrakur Division, is permanently posted to that Division.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 8th November 1870.

Surgeon-Major J. Gibbons, in charge of Deputy Inspector-General's Office, Hyderabad Circle, is directed to join the Head Quarters 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, at Kamptee, at public expense, when relieved by Surgeon-Major Cowen, Acting Deputy Inspector General.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Captain A. Mears, Staff Corps, from Officiating Quarter Master 34th Light Infantry to Officiating Quarter Master 16th Native Infty., and Captain Q. S A. Jamieson, Staff Corps, from Officiating Quarter Master 16th Native Infyr to Officiating Quarter Master 34th Light Infy.—at their own request. The exchange to take place after the arriva. of the 34th L. I. at Mangalore.

Lieut. G. Godfrey, 2nd Wing Subaltern 41st N. I., to Offg. Adjt. 28th Native Infantry—with effect from the 22nd December, vice Faunce.

9th November 1870.

With the sanction of Government Captain J. Gabbett, Her Majesty's 25th Foot, is appointed 1st Wing Subaltern 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

10th November 1870.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the undermentioned officers being posted on their recent promotion and appointment to the battalions specified opposite their names:—

24th Foot.

Major W. J. M. Crawford, to 2nd Battalion.
Lieutenant W. Sugden, to 2nd Battalion.
Lieutenant W. O. Oaiser, to 2nd Battalion.
Ensign F. R. B. Liebenrood, to 2nd Battalion.

The following removal is ordered:—

Assistant Surgeon C. White from D Battv. 20th Brigade, Royal Artillery to E Battv. 20th Brigade Royal Arty.—to join at public expense.

The following order is confirmed:—

31st October 1870.—By the Officer Commanding 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, appointing 2nd Captain J. E. Gubbins to perform the duties of Gunnery Instructor 5th Brigade from 29th October 1870, vice 2nd Captain J. H. P. Anderson, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

Leave of absence:—

Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet-Colonel, C. S. Bivar, doing general duty at Secunderabad, from 10th to 15th October 1870, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to join.

Brigade Staff.—Brigadier-General G. Selby, from 10th November 1870, or date of departure for 45 days—privilege leave.

45th Foot.—Ensign F. P. Gosling, to England, via the Overland route, on medical certificate, to appear before a Medical Board—unfit to do duty with Troops. To embark from Madras.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Nov. 16.)

The Reverend W. Simpson, Chaplain of Muttra, one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate, from 27th January 1871, and 30 days' subsidiary leave.

Mr George Robert Carlisle Williams, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Saharunpore, privilege leave of absence for one month and one week, from the 23rd August last.

Surgeon J. R. Jackson, Superintendent of the Central Prison, to the Civil Medical charge of Meerut, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on special duty of Dr. W. Moir.

Mr. Edward Ellis Rogers, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in the Benares College, to officiate as Inspector of Schools, 2nd Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr. Richard Alfred Lloyd, B.A.

Mr. G. E. Watson, Magistrate and Collector of Gorruckpore, having reported his return from furlough, Mr. W. Young will revert to his substantive appointment of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. Watson.

The reappointment by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Mr. John Hughes Stanford as Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, for the North-Western Provinces, is hereby confirmed, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

Mr. William Tyrrell, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, for the North-Western Provinces, to revert to his appointment of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st grade, and to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court of Allahabad, with effect from the 3rd November 1870.

Mr. Alexander Bleakley Patterson, Assistant Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to be an Assistant Settlement Officer of the 1st grade, with effect from the 3rd October 1870, and to officiate as Settlement Officer of the Futtehpore District.

Mr. Nicholas Parsick, Deputy Collector of Azimgurh, transferred in the same capacity to Gorruckpore.

Mr. John Hervey Billings, officiating Deputy Collector of Boolundshuhur, in the same capacity to Saharunpore, on the full salary of a Deputy Collector of the 4th grade—viz., Rs. 250 per measem—during the absence on leave of Ali Baksh Khan, or until further orders.

Mr. William Blunt, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly, in the same capacity to Boolundshuhur.

Mr. George Edward Knox, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Boolundshuhur, in the same capacity to Allahabad.

Mr. Stephen Harvey James, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be posted as an Assistant to the Meerut Division.

Mr. J. Robinson, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, Ranee-khet Division, passed on the 3rd ultimo the departmental standard examination in Hindustance prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II., Section IV., Para. 22.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST NOVEMBER.

London...	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. p. t&n
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. Nil "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Myrabolams & Coir hair	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. "
Havre ...	Cotton	No ship loading
...	Coffee	
Overland ...Steamers		£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. "
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
alcutta ..Salt		Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Kattiawar, Nov. 18.
	Adriatic	Taylor	Liverpool, July 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Busheer (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Ratlin	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Bramar, Griffiths, to Akyab.
Brig Kerala Roodrin, Nacoda, to Colombo.
Steamer Rangoon, Baker, to Australia.

The steamer Phlox, Baker, to Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 17 Catherine Apear (s)..Montgomery Kurrachee Oct. 31.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence, 136 cases foolscap paper, and 11 cases letter paper, Volkart Brothers; 14 cases cotton umbrellas, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

Hawarden Castle, 300 plates spelter, T. F. Punnett.

Michael Angelo, 50 boxes composition candles, The London A. and A. Company (Limited).

FROM LIVERPOOL.

North Tyne (s), 2 cases haberdashery, Abdool Hoosein Heptoolahoy; 4 bales grey shirtings, G. F. Pim & Co.; 144 bundles hook iron, and 6 cases gobul head screws, Khimjee Joeva; 2 cases cartridge paper, The London A. and A. Company (Limited).

FROM BORDEAUX.

N. D. Vertrus, 10 boxes brandy, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla.

FROM SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 1 case tobacco, Jacob Sawoo & Co.
China (s), 2 cases English books, Thacker, Vining & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Baroda (s), 1 case fishmaws, Alladin Mahomed Dama.

Panama, 5 cases peacock feathers, Alladin Mahomed Dama; 23 bundles E. teeth, Bhavanjee Vullybhoy; 16 bundles buffalo hides, and 17 bundles cow hides, Hassum Khan.

Saladin, 145 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Sewraj.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baroda (s), 79 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 50 bales wool, Heerjee Luddha; 110 bales cotton, Motilall Rothee; 100 bales wool, G. Sigg & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Doongersey Gopjee.

Victoria Cross, 20 cwts. buffalo horns, Peerbhoy Assur; 25 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Ruttonsee; 32 bales cotton, Vulubdass Damanee; 35 bales wool, Shamjee Narayenjee.

Ellen Bates, 210 bales cotton, Gopalrow Mullar; 9 bales cotton, Ramchandass Mogjee; 100 bales cotton, Kooshall Hurridass.

Euphrates (s), 250 bales cotton, Becherdass Megjee; 75 bales wool, Jaitha Vuriya; 50 bales cotton, Dayall Bhimjee.

Gitana, 40 bales cotton, Boolasiall Choonlall.

North Tyne (s), 215 bales cotton, Kessowjee Peetaber & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Leggett & Co.

The Foundling, 27 bales cotton, Nunsook Shobaram.

FOR VENICE.

Baroda (s), 350 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda (s), 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 25 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 22 bales cotton, John Mahomed Abdool Khalak; 23 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 11 chests, Malwa opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co., 15 chests Malwa opium, Sarcram Dowlutram; 60 bales cotton, Heeranund Khullass; 5 chests Malwa opium, Manockjee Nusserwanjee; 11 chests Malwa opium, Hoyarmull Surdarmull; 13 chests Malwa opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 6 chests Malwa opium, S. & D. B. Futtakia; 17 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 9 bundles E. teeth, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 17 bottles quicksilver, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co.; 18 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co.; 59 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 48 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 64 packages E. teeth, Thara Topen; 15 chests Malwa opium, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 10 chests Malwa opium, Tarachund Gunessdass; 20 chests Malwa opium, Futtabhoy Amecjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emeu (s), 7 chests Malwa opium, E. J. Abram; 1 chest Malwa opium, Ragoonath Jagonath; 6 chests Malwa opium, Hoyarmull Surdarmull; 7 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 37½ chests Malwa opium, Hurryram Ramnath; 10 chests Malwa opium, Haydmull Nursingdass; 6 chests Malwa opium, Shamurmull Shalagmull; 3 chests Malwa opium, Motecchund Mayachund.

POSTAL NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer will be closed on Thursdays, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on November 24 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on December 5, 19.
Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on November 28; December 12, 26.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 27th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M on Sunday.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	At General Post Office. After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Foot Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Sempoora,

THE PERSIAN GULF.

OCCURRENCES IN THE PERSIAN GULF BETWEEN 24TH OCTOBER AND 5TH NOVEMBER 1870.

GWADUR.

H. M.'s steamer Kwang Tung has returned to Muscat from the Mekran Coast, whither she had been sent to aid the Commissioner in Sind in preventing intended disturbances at Gwadur. Her arrival at Gwadur was opportune, and the capture and removal of Dahdo and his followers to Kurrachee was successfully effected.

MUSCAT.

Syed Toorkee has had an encounter with Syed Azan at Zunk, where the latter was surprised and defeated with a loss of about 300 or 400 men and two guns. Among the killed were some Sheikhs and leading men. After this success Syed Toorkee proceeded to Jaalan by an unattached pass, thus evading Sheikh Sala, who had gone to the regions of Ibrah and Bidish in hopes of intercepting him in the defiles leading to Jaalan.

At Jaalan, Syed Toorkee prevailed on the Beni-boo Hassan, Beni-boo Ali, and other tribes to join him, and thence passed on to Soor, where, according to the last reports, he was encamped with 4,000 men and 2,000 camels, and intended marching on Muscat along the coast route.

It is reported that a sum of 80,000 dollars have been promised to the Henavis by Syed Toorkee for their help, this sum being payable by the Sultan of Zanzibar. At the request of the Muscat authorities, the Acting Political Agent proceeded to Soor in H. M.'s steamer Kwang Tung to ascertain whether there was any truth in the reported assertions that Syed Toorkee intended moving on Muscat by sea from that port; and on receiving Syed Toorkee's assurances that the orders of Government in regard to operations by sea would be respected, Major Way returned to Muscat.

Syed Azan is at Sohar, whither he fled after his defeat at Zunk. It is reported that he is sick, and in communication with his ally, the chief of Aboothabee, who still holds Berrymee for him. Muscat authorities have provisioned their forts for a siege of three months. The forces at Muttrah and Musk are computed at 800 fighting men, Kuleelee in Muscat. The Sultan of Zanzibar's corvette Prince of Wales passed Bushire day before yesterday, having on board 55 artillerymen, who were engaged for Syed Majid's service, in Busreh. The corvette intended calling at Muscat if Syed Toorkee were successful. Her present destination was Bunder Abbas.

ARAB COAST.

A Bunya has represented that he was seized, bound, and beaten at the Island of Dulmah by an Aboothabee man, and pearls to the value of 6,000 dollars forcibly taken from him. The chief of Aboothabee has been addressed in view to restitution of the plundered property being forthwith made; and the Assistant Resident desired to see that justice is done.

PERSIAN COAST.

Major Smith, Assistant Resident, is at Lingah, endeavouring to settle long standing claims of British subjects.

BAHREIN.

Sheik Esau bin Ali of Bahrein has sent one of his relatives on a mission to the Residency in view to adjustment of misunderstanding between him and the Wahabee Ameer. Letters have been addressed to all parties in this view, and the Chief of Bahrein has acted wisely in removing, at my suggestion, some of the causes of grievance the Wahabee Ameer had against him, by persuading the chief's rebellious brother Saood to leave the island; and by ceasing to interfere with the sea-borne trade of Katiff.

According to latest accounts, affairs at Bahrein seemed to be progressing satisfactorily.

PIRACY NEAR FAO.

A Kutch buglow under British colours was attacked by Choub Arabs, two miles below the Fao telegraph station, and plundered of everything that was in her. One man was killed and two others dangerously wounded (one of those, the Nacoda, died at Fao of his wounds.) Others were slightly wounded. The Turkish authorities would do nothing towards helping the crew, who threw themselves on the telegraph superintendent, destitute as they were of everything, panic-stricken, and unable to proceed on their voyage. Here they were treated with every kindness, all their wants administered to, and their wounds attended to by the medical subordinate of the station.

A telegram was sent by the Resident to the Political Agent at Bagdad in regard to the piracy and murder which had taken place in Turkish jurisdiction, and Colonel Herbert has replied that he has taken the matter in hand.

(Signed) LEWIS PELLY,
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

MORE ABOUT SYED TOORKEE.

The Acting Political Agent arrived at Soor on the 29th and found that His Highnes Syed Toorkee had taken Soor four days before after a slight resistance from the garrison, and was then encamped with a force estimated at 4,000 foot and 2,000 camels, and composed of men of the Beni-boo Ali, Beni-boo Hussun, Jeneba, Deuah, Hijreen, Hushan, Maboos, and Al-oo Neeba tribes. It was asserted that His Highness had received the support of the Beni-boo Hussun and Beni-boo Ali, and that nearly all the tribes in Jalaan and Shargeeah had declared for him, and though he had informed them that he was short of funds, had expressed their intention to accompany him against Muscat whether he paid them anything or not; that the Jeneba had subscribed 4,000 dollars towards His Highness' expenses, and that the force was to march for Muscat by the coast route on the 21st October. There being no preparation for any embarkation of a force, and His Highness having expressed his assurance to the acting Political Agent that the order of Her Majesty's Government in regard to operation by sea should be respected, the Kwang Tung left Toor on the 31st, and calling at Koorgat, where it was ascertained that His Highness Syed Toorkee's force were daily expected, that the Governor on the part of Syed Azzan had bolted, and that others were removing to Muscat for refuge, returned the next day to Muscat.

His Highness Syed Toorkee's force did not leave Soor till the 3rd of November, and then proceeded by the upper route, *i.e.*, via Raiul Bideah, &c., and not by the coast route, as first intended. Of his further movements nothing transpired till the 10th, when a report was received by the Muscat Government from Sheikh Sala, who had remained at Ibrah with a view to intercept His Highness Syed Toorkee's march, that the tribes had all deserted His Highness, who had returned to Soor.*

In the south the force under Sulliman bin Saif has attacked the Zeekee fort and punished the Beni Roba (Rhuleelee's tribe) considerably. An attack on Smayel having been threatened by the force, Ebrahim bin Ghes has proceeded thereto.

From the north-west reports have been received that Bereymee is still held by Syed Azan's men; that Sheikh Zaeed, chief of Aboothabee, is still there; and that the Naeem and Deuah tribes have, through Sheikh Zaeed, tendered their submission to Syed Azan and offered to give up the fort of Zunk to him.

Syud Azan, who has been laid up at Sohar with a swelling in the knee, returned to Muscat accompanied by about 200 men on the 10th. Troops from the neighbouring tribes have been coming into Muttrah and Muscat daily, but from dissensions through distrust and insertions in consequence of the small pay, varying from 7 to 14 pice per diem per man, allowed, the increase in the real strength of the garrison has been but trifling. The forts have been prepared for three months' siege.

Her Majesty's gun-boat Hugh Rose is cruising in the north-east coast, apprehensions having been entertained that the Beni-boo Ali would embark in force.

The British subjects having been warned by the Acting Political Agent, have sent their valuables afloat, and are prepared to leave at a moment's warning. The Muscat authorities have issued a notice that goods shipped without the authority and relanded will be liable to duty.

The customs farmer, on account having been considerably overdrawn by the Muscat Government, he wished to throw up the contract but has not been allowed to do so.

Trade is almost at a standstill.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

American barque Brothers, from Zanzibar.
American ship Nerads, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Ship Impulse, to Rangoon.
American barque Tankin Tofan, to America.

(Sd.) A. C. WAY, Major,
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul Muscat.

Dated H. B. M.'s Political Agency and Consulate, Muscat, 11th November 1870.

* A telegram from Colonel Pelly, dated 14th November, states, on the authority of Major Way, that the report is not generally credited.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 54′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 04m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 19th November.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29	in.
Temperature of the Air	80·0	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·8	,,
Dew Point	71·3	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·758	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	1·5	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	86	1 ,,
Minimum do. do.	74	5 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—NNW, ESE, E, ENE, W, NW, N.		
Movement in 24 hours	195	miles.

THE S. S. BRAZILIAN.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter addressed to Captain Green of the Brazilian :—

Screw Steamer Brazilian, 15th October.

CAPTAIN GREEN,

Dear Sir,—We the undersigned passengers on board the above steamer for Bombay, consider it but fair and just to you and the officers of the ship, as well as to the owners, to record that in the severe gale we experienced on the 12th and 13th of this month, which increased to a perfect hurricane, the ship behaved nobly and proved herself in every way to be a first-rate seaboat, staunch and strong. And we also desire to state that yourself and all your officers have shown that you are all thoroughly acquainted with your duties, and by your coolness and admirable seamanship in what we consider a very critical situation our confidence has been joined, and as regards both ship and officers we have to add that we have entire confidence in them.—We remain, &c.,

(Signed) Kilgour, Lieut. 5th Fusiliers.
J. Barnard, Lieut., Bombay Army.
William Jenkyns, I.C.S.
Thomas Glover, Ensign, Bombay Army.
Robert Clarke, I.C.S.
W. H. McCausland, Captain, 70th Regt.
Ross Andrews, Inner Temple.
Arthur W. King, Lieut., 2-10th Regt.
A. J. Carter.
C. St. A. Powell.
H. Read.
E. G. Broughton.
Mrs. Morgan.
C. B. Graham.
P. Jacob.
Frederick H. Fisher, I.C.S.
Mary Lillie.
Druzil Ibbetson.
C. W. Norton, Cadet, 5th Lancers.
A. Stevens, Capt., 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.
G. F. Powell.
A. G. McDougall Gleig, Capt., Bombay Army.
Neville Boydell.

BOMBAY.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR, per S.S. Luchmee Persad Gunga Pridant, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, on the 22nd instant (to-day) at 2 P.M.

MAILS FOR GALLE, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, per steamer Rangoon, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, on the 22nd instant (to-day) at 10 A.M.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at Sewree on Sunday in a kadjan hut belonging to one Jamsetjee Cowasjee. It was soon put out. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 500.

TESTIMONIAL.—We understand that an address is about to be presented to Dr. Butler, late Civil Surgeon, Rajcote, and now Surgeon to the European General Hospital, by the community of that station, for his benevolent and valuable services.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I., has contributed the munificent sum of Rs. 8,000 to the managers or trustees of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Girls' School at Khetwady.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—A madav (a sort of canopy) has been put up temporarily opposite the Town Hall for the accommodation of candidates who have presented themselves for the matriculation examination, which commenced yesterday.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A EUROPEAN.—On Sunday last Mr. Henry Reel, a European broker, residing in Coomarwada, took a dose of opium in beer with the object of committing suicide. His wife happened to go into the room where Mr. Reel was, and seeing him in a drowsy state, she immediately had him taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he is progressing well.

ORDINATION OF A NATIVE MISSIONARY.—On Sunday Rev. Sudaba B. Powar was ordained as a missionary by the Bombay Baptist Mission at the Bombay Baptist Mission Chapel, Byculla. Rev. S. B. Powar has been preaching the Gospel to his countrymen for the last fifteen years. His principle field of missionary labour is Poona. At present the Baptist Mission Station at Poona is in his charge.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Dockyard on the body of one Mahomed Cassum, who was employed in the Dockyard. For the last eight days the man had been ailing. He had a cough and difficulty of breathing, and he died suddenly on Saturday morning. Dr. Grey, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the cause of the sudden death was disease of the heart. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

PERJURY.—It will be remembered that last week one Cullianjee Lilladhur, a watchmaker, was charged at the instance of one J. P. Pereira, at the Girgaum Police Court, with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver watches which he (Pereira) had entrusted to him for sale, and that the complaint was dismissed; the magistrate considering that it was a fit case for a civil tribunal. On Saturday Pereira was apprehended under a warrant issued at the instance of Cullianjee Lilladhur, and he was yesterday charged before the magistrate with making a false statement in a judicial proceeding. The magistrate postponed the case till Thursday next. Mr. Morojee Cassinath appeared to conduct the prosecution.

THE 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel Macleod, and the medical charge of Dr. Plumptre, has arrived in Poona from Sattara. The regiment marched by Kouta and Sheerwell, and seems to have got very well and comfortably over the short march.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 21.

THE people who returned yesterday from the Allundee Juttra report that no particular sickness of any kind had shown itself at the fair. We sincerely trust that cholera is disappearing from the villages around Poona. The absence of sickness, where so many people were gathered together, is a token for good.—*Ibid.*

WE regret to hear that cholera has broken out among the railway police at Barsee. Dr. Gostling, the medical officer of the railway company, went there from Lanowlee on Thursday night to see what could be done to put a stop to the spread of the disease. We have not yet heard whether his efforts have been successful. It is said he was seized with sickness himself while attending to the poor people.—*Ibid.*

THE dacoity committed at the village of Pargaum, in the talooka of Joonere, for which our District Superintendent of Police has succeeded in detecting all the culprits with their arms. The accused persons are coolies, and not Bheels as we stated. Dacoities are seldom committed in this zillah, and when committed they are in no time detected by the police. Our District Superintendent of Police deserves great credit for the excellent police arrangement made in the district. Captain Daniell has gone to Khivla from Joonere, as another dacoity has taken place there, and we hope this will also be detected.—*Ibid.*

THE INDIAN RIVER SURVEY.—The Magpie, three guns, twin screw gun vessel, 665 tons, 160-horse power, now in the first-class steam reserve at Portsmouth, is, with one or two other vessels of the same class, about to be placed in commission for special service in the survey of the rivers in India. The expenses in all respects connected with these vessels during the time they are employed will be borne by the Indian Government.—*Overland Mail*, Oct. 28.

WE learn from a reliable source that Government has prohibited the construction of Taptee bridge until further order. The fund that was desired to be appropriated from some other source for preliminary expenses is, we learn, retrenched by Government, it being too large for such a primary experiment. The borings are, we see, now going on through Mr. Sowerby, which, we imagine, will be finished after a week. We do not understand how the Government allowed the work to be commenced premature when the fund for the same was not sufficient to cover the expense.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

MAURITIUS NEWS.—Each mail from Mauritius brings a lower estimate of the probable out-turn of the sugar crop, this last being only 85,000 tons. Since, however, the introduction of what is known as the Icery process, the manufactured sugar has been of a much superior description to that formerly exported, and a steady demand has arisen for the Bombay and Australian markets at remunerative prices. This, combined with the abundant harvest of last year, renders the planters safe against any losses; and heavy rain having fallen generally throughout the island, the prospect of next year's crop have been improved. The health of the colony continues good, and the death-rate is considerably below that at which it stood before the fever appeared.—*Englishman.*

JUMNA, 3, iron screw-troopship, Capt. E.W. Richards, The circumstances of the Jumna leaving England with her cabins almost entirely empty, while the families of several naval and military officers serving at Malta were refused passage by her, has given rise to much animadversion. The only persons who succeeded in obtaining a passage in this fine ship, which possesses such extensive accommodation for troops and passengers, were :—Mr. J. N. Colborn, assistant paymaster of the Psyche; Ensign G. F. Browne, 48th Regiment, and Mrs. Rowland, wife of the Control Officer at Malta, and child, for Malta; Capt. J. Willoughby, R.N., and family, Navigating Sub-Lieut. H. O. Mills, Lieut. Coddington, R.N., and a few seamen for other Indian troopships, besides six drummer-boys, landed at Gibraltar. No expense would have been incurred to the Crown for messing, by this favour being granted to those who were refused—a favour which would have been the more appreciated, as the P. and O. Company's steamers are full for weeks to come.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Oct. 22.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP ADRIATIC, 1,456 tons, Captain Taylor, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Oreste, from Trieste, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on Sunday last, the 20th inst.

THE S.S. BUSHIRE, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. E. Coleman, and thirty-seven deck passengers.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 21st Nov., 7-10 A.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 21st Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 20th Nov., 4-10 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 20th Nov., 9 P.M.; via Turkey, 19th Nov., 8-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

(REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST OCTOBER.)

CULLADGHEE.—Rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. The state of public health was reported to be good.

SHOLAPOOR.—The weather was good. In some places crops were doing well, while in others where there had been an excessive rainfall, their condition was not so favourable. In some of the talookas fever and cholera prevailed to a slight extent.

SURAT.—The state of the weather was good. Crops were also in good condition. Rice had been reaped and pulse and oil seeds were being planted. The state of public health was good throughout the district, except the eastern talookas, where slight fever prevailed. The cattle were free from disease.

RUTNAGHIRY.—The fall of rain was more than required during the fortnight, owing to which the reaping of the crops which were ripe had been prevented, and thus they have suffered to a slight extent. The rice and hemp crops in the villages near the creek in Khed petta have also suffered to a slight extent owing to the creek having been flooded with water. The district was healthy, with the exception of a few villages where fever and small-pox prevailed to a slight extent.

COLABA.—The fall of rain during the fortnight ending 15th October in the above collectorate was sufficient and the crops were in good condition. Those already out suffered slightly from the rain. The fall of rain during the past season was seasonable and sufficient and the crops were good. Some of the rice first cut suffered from the latest rains. The state of public health was good, except at the town of Pennaud in the village of Bhatsay, where cholera made its appearance slightly. Cattle disease appeared in two villages of the Mangam talooka.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—21st Nov.

(Before N. SPENCER, Esq.)

MAHOMED ABDOOLA HAJEE MOOCKREE VS. MOHUNJEE NANJEE.

MR. AMROODIN appeared for the plaintiff, Mr Khunderao for the defendant. The action was to recover Rs. 451-5-6, being the balance due for salt sold and delivered to defendant in 1868. The Court on the evidence adduced on both sides gave a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 407 and costs. Professional costs Rs. 30 were certified.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

THE usual sitting of this Court was held yesterday by Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner, when the following cases were disposed of :—

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

The following insolvents obtained orders of discharge—

Robert Taylor, agent, liabilities Rs. 1,231.

Futton Rutton and Lukoo Rutton, milkmen, liabilities Rs. 6,493.

Cooberbhoy Bhollabhoy, merchant, liabilities Rs. 96,821, assets Rs. 7,553 good, Rs. 765 bad, and Rs. 17,194 doubtful. The opposition had been withdrawn.

Rowjee Jairam and Hunsraz Jairam, brokers, liabilities Rs. 23,868.

William Henry Lovett, preventive officer, liabilities Rs. 1,751.

Withuldas Sewram and Davidas Sewram, merchants, with liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,98,680, and good assets Rs. 54,335. The opposition had been withdrawn.

RE NARRONDAS LUKMIDAS.

This insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 12,225. He had been a broker. His discharge was adjourned for four months.

RE SESCUR HURCHUND.

This insolvent had been a broker, and his liabilities Rs. 12,590. His discharge was adjourned for three months.

RE KESSOWJEE JEWRAJ.

This insolvent's petition was dismissed.

RE JOHN COLLETT.

This insolvent applied for an interm order of protection, on the ground that he could then carry on business in Bombay. His left Kurrachee, he said, on 6th August—before Mr. Pinhey's judgment was given.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson appeared on behalf of the Punjab Bank to oppose the application.

After looking at the judgments (already published), his Lordship deferred decision, but said he would give a written order on an early day.

POLICE CASES.

THEFT.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, Husson Moty, a hawker, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having in his possession a watch-guard, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Dawjee Dhondee, a hack buggy driver, was charged before Mr. Showell yesterday with driving his buggy in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby knocking down Maharooree Mahadeo, and was fined ten rupees.—A coachman named Bunsee Purowtee was fined ten rupees for a similar offence.

THEFTS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Oomur Abba to six months' imprisonment, for stealing several articles belonging to Abba Abdool Rehmon.—Abbajan Bhawdin was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to receive fifteen stripes for stealing brass and copper chatties, belonging to Shaik Mohidin.

ASSAULT.—Merwanjee Furdoonjee, a fitter, was charged with committing an assault on one Gharoo Bhoodajee. Mr. Nana Morojee, who tried the case, found the prisoner guilty, and as he was an old offender fined him fifteen rupees, with the alternative of thirty days' imprisonment. Five rupees out of the fine were to go to complainant.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Deen Mahomed was charged with committing an aggravated assault on Mahomed Nunoo. On Sunday afternoon prisoner knocked down complainant in the Null Bazaar and gave him several blows on the side. The magistrate convicted the offender and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Abdool Ahmed, an old offender, was charged before Mr. Showell yesterday with stealing four sheets and a woollen cloth belonging to Jamasjee Rutonjee. He was convicted and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.—Narsoo Yelloo was charged with stealing a blanket, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for a fortnight.—Govind Canoo was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing several pots, dishes, and other articles belonging to Tookee, woman.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—21st Nov. 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th Nov., 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st Nov., 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 16 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 20th Nov., 3-54 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 46 minutes.

Via Turkey, 19th Nov., 8-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 32 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st Nov., 11-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th to 8 P.M. of the 21st Nov. is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 0	0 6
,, Calcutta	3 38	0 15
,, Madras	2 38	1 15

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL AT BOMBAY.

DISMISSAL FOR DRUNKENNESS.

A COURT MARTIAL assembled on board H.M.S. Forte on Friday last for the trial of Daniel Anderson, assistant engineer of the first class, supernumerary officer on board the Forte, on charges of (1) having on the 6th inst. been absent from the ship without leave, and (2) having been guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer in drinking intoxicating liquor to such an excess between the 4th and 6th November as to produce illness by which he was incapacitated from the performance of his duty on board the ship on the 6th inst.

The Court was composed of the following officers :—Captain C. T. Curme, H.M.S. Euphrates, (president); Commander E. F. Lodder, H.M.S. Bullfinch; Commander R. Adams, H.M.S. Nymphe; Lieut. J. B. Warren, H.M.S. Euphrates; and Lieut. J. F. Errington, H.M.S. Forte. E. Harris, Esq., Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, acted as Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate. Captain Fairfax, of the Forte, was prosecutor.

On the opening of the Court, the prisoner said he objected to Commander Lodder, of H.M.S. Bullfinch, being one of the members of this Court, on the ground of prejudice. For some time past he had, he said, served in the Bullfinch, and Commander Lodder had him tried by a court of enquiry recently, which Court dismissed him from the ship. He therefore did not consider him an impartial judge.

The Court was cleared to consider this objection, and on it appearing to them that Commander Lodder was in no way concerned in the present charges the Court was reopened. The president then asked the prisoner whether Commander Lodder had anything to do with the charges now preferred against him, and on his replying in the negative, he was informed that his objection had been considered by the Court, and could not be allowed.

Commander Palliser, of the Forte, was then called as a witness for the prosecution. In answer to prosecutor he said—On Saturday afternoon, the 5th November, the prisoner asked leave to go ashore until next morning at nine o'clock, to the best of my recollection. I forwarded his request to Captain Fairfax, who gave him leave to stay ashore until midnight on the 5th. Lieut. Hicks was present at the time.

By the Court—I was not on board when the prisoner returned.

Lieut. C. P. G. Hicks said—I was officer of the afternoon watch on board the Forte, on Saturday the 5th November. I heard Commander Palliser tell the prisoner that he had asked Captain Fairfax with respect to his leave, and that he (the prisoner) was to be on board by twelve o'clock the same night.

By the Court—I clearly understood that the leave extended only until the midnight immediately following.

By the Prisoner—This was said by the Commander in my presence, in the ward room.

Lieut. Charles Gregory Gardiner, by the Prosecutor—I was officer of the first watch on Sunday, Nov. 6th. The prisoner came on board during the first watch. It would then be about ten minutes to ten o'clock. He reported himself to me as having returned from leave. The prisoner was sober when he came on board.

John Henry Kerby was called, and said—I was ship's corporal in the first watch on board the ship on Sunday, the 6th instant. I saw the prisoner return on the night of the 6th, between nine and ten o'clock.

By the Court—I knew it was the prisoner, because I afterwards went down the steerage and saw him "shifting," and saw the same person report himself to the officer of the watch. I have no doubt in my mind whatever that the person I saw came on board is the prisoner at the bar. I followed him down to the steerage, because the officer of the watch asked me who had come on board, as he had not then reported himself; and I went down to see.

Prisoner—Have you sworn to this?

President of Court—Why do you ask this question; you have been here all the time.

The Judge Advocate hereupon remarked that the witness had not yet been sworn, and so the witness then took the necessary oath, and repeated the above evidence.

Dr. Meiklejohn, surgeon of the Forte, examined by the prosecutor—The prisoner was placed on my list on the evening of the present month. He was suffering from indigestive pains in the stomach and continual tremour, produced in my opinion by the excessive use of intoxicating drink.

By the Court—It is barely possible—but very improbable—that the symptoms may have been produced by other causes. The prisoner sought my advice between ten and eleven o'clock at night. The excessive use of intoxicating liquors took place probably on the day before he came to me, but I should not like to give a decided opinion. He spoke quite rationally, so that the immediate effects had passed off.

By the Prisoner—I first saw you between ten and eleven o'clock at night on Sunday the 6th November. You complained of pains in the stomach, nausea, vomiting and gripes, as well as I can remember. In my opinion you were suffering from the effects of having drunk excessively some time previous. I did not report you to the captain nor commanding officer immediately after I had seen you on your return. That evening I made no report. Next morning, as I was going ashore on duty, I told Mr. Warren, the assistant surgeon, to tell Captain Fairfax that Mr. Anderson was placed on the list for illness produced by excessive drinking. I think I heard Lieut. Errington say that Mr. Anderson was ill on shore. It is usual for an officer to be visited by a medical man on shore when he informs his commanding officer of it. In my opinion your illness was caused by excessive drinking between the 4th and 6th November as stated in the charge. I think you sent for me.

Mr. P. S. Warren, assistant surgeon of the Forte, examined by the prosecutor—I did not see the prisoner on Sunday evening the 6th inst. I first saw him on the following morning at half-past eight o'clock. He then appeared to me to be suffering from the effects of spirituous liquor, which caused him to go on the list and incapacitated him from duty.

By the Court—In my opinion the excessive use of spirituous liquors may have taken place within 24 or 36 hours previous to the time when I had first seen him.

Prisoner here begged to state that the witness had never seen him on the 7th, but was informed that that would come into his defence,—that so far as this witness was concerned the question had been put and answered.

Witness, in reply to the prisoner—Captain Fairfax asked me why I thought you went on the list, and I made a statement to the effect that it was from the effects of excessive drinking. On the morning of the 7th I asked you what you were complaining of, as far as I remember. I saw you were in a very nervous condition. I think I asked you to put out his tongue; but I cannot positively recollect. I cannot perfectly remember if I spoke to you on the morning of the 7th. I think I did. Dr. Meiklejohn examined you and prescribed for you on the morning of the 7th.

Prisoner—On what grounds did you make that statement on the quarterdeck to Captain Fairfax, seeing that you did not examine me nor speak to me?—A. From the general nervous condition in which I saw you at the time.

Q. Can you state whether I was drunk or sober?—A. I cannot say.

The prosecutor here declared his case closed, and the Court was then closed. On re-opening, the following further questions were put to the witness :—

Dr. Meiklejohn, by the Court—I medically examined the prisoner and prescribed for him on the morning of the 7th, and Mr. Warren was present and wrote the prescription. I think the symptoms of suffering from excessive drinking disappeared about three days after the prisoner was placed on the sick list. If those symptoms had resulted from any cause other than excessive drinking I scarcely think they would have disappeared so soon.

By the Prisoner—At first I prescribed opiates, tincture of morphia, subsequently quinine. That is my usual practice in cases of persons affected by excessive drinking. The entry I made was *dyspepsia dpota*—dyspepsia produced by drink. On the Tuesday morning I treated you for diarrhœa. I don't remember your complaining of diarrhœa to me until Tuesday morning. On the previous night I thought your symptoms were premonitory of *delirium tremens*.

The prosecution being now closed, prisoner asked for time to prepare his defence.

On the opening of the Court a couple of hours after, prisoner read the following defence :—

"To the President and Members of this most honour-able Court,—I earnestly beg that the objections made by me at the early part of the proceedings will not be taken in any unfavourable light by the gentlemen composing the Court. I am charged with a most serious offence, namely, un-officer-like conduct, the least punishment for which, if I am convicted, is dismissal from Her Majesty's service. I objected to Commander Lodder on what I considered just and reasonable grounds, namely, prejudice, and I must certainly, but respectfully, observe to the Court, that I cannot look on him as an impartial judge. For some time I have served in the Bullfinch—the ship he commands—and he reported me to the Commander-in-Chief for misconduct recently, and I was dismissed his ship after a court of enquiry. I would also most respectfully observe to the Court that it was ordered to assemble yesterday, and should have done so, when, as is not improbable, my objection might have been allowed, as Captain Richards, of H. M. S. Jumna, was then present, and would have been one of the members of the Court. I would respectfully state to the Court that I admit being absent twenty-one hours out of the twenty-four on the 6th November, 1870, but I also beg to say that my absence was involuntary, that it was caused through illness, that I informed my commanding officer of it and sent a medical certificate to the effect to him as soon as I was able, and that I returned on board as soon as I could, and on my return sent to the surgeon and told him I had been suffering from diarrhœa and violent pains, for which I believe he treated me. I will also venture to say that where an officer breaks his leave involuntarily it is not a crime, and I believe it is not usual to punish by court martial offences which are not wilfully committed. I shall endeavour to prove to the Court that I was taken suddenly ill on shore, and that I took all the means in my power to let the commanding officer know of my illness; and I also hope to convince the Court by the evidence of the persons who were in my company whilst on shore that I was not drinking to excess intoxicating liquors. The second charge is of so serious and grave a nature that I hardly know how to refute it. Had it been differently stated, and the particular nature of the disease or illness stated, I should perhaps have been better able to do so. Had I known I should have been charged with suffering from excessive drinking, I might have obtained medical evidence, or been better able to elicit evidence on the subject from the surgeon of the Forte by sending for him when I was first taken ill on shore. I would also respectfully venture to say that for twenty-one hours out of the twenty-four on the 6th November—the day on which I am charged with the offence of breaking leave, and with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer in drinking intoxicating liquors to incapacitate me for my duty—I was ill in bed; and I beg to draw the attention of the Court to the fact of its having been proved in evidence that I returned to the ship sober on the evening of the 6th, and that I left the ship sober at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th. I trust the witnesses I shall call will prove to the Court that the second charge of drinking intoxicating liquors to excess is unfounded. Gentlemen of the Court,—In conclusion, I beg to state that I have been nearly three years on the station, and I have been subject to the same complaint, namely, diarrhœa and pains, and have been on the sick list with the same on several occasions. I have to thank this most honourable Court for the kind attention they have given my trial, and I humbly beg you will take my case into your most favourable consideration."

Dr. Meiklejohn was first recalled for the defence, and in reply to prisoner he said that though no excessive drink had been taken on the 4th or 5th, excessive drink taken on the 6th would have incapacitated him from doing his duty, though he returned sober.

Mr. James Moulton, boilermaker H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, was next called, and in reply to prisoner he said—You came to my house, as near as I can remember, about 6 o'clock on the 5th November and complained of being very ill in your inside and asked me if I would send for a doctor. I said I would send for the dockyard doctor (Mr. Cassum), and did so, and he came and prescribed. You were then a little better, but could not leave the house. The next day you were very ill of diarrhœa and I again sent for the doctor in the afternoon. You felt better in the evening and left my house between seven and eight o'clock to go on board ship. I am not aware that you were suffering from excessive drinking: diarrhœa was all I knew of.

By the Court—When I say he was ill with diarrhœa I speak only from the prisoner's words, and what I could see. I did not see any signs at all of excessive drinking. When he left my house on the evening of the 6th he was in a perfectly sober state. He had not drunk a drop of intoxicating drink while he was in my house, to my knowledge. Between six o'clock of the 5th and that of the 6th he was not out of my house to my knowledge. He could have gone out, but did not that I am aware of; he was there when I went to bed and when I got up again. I did not go out of my house on the 6th. I have known the prisoner for about twelve months—sufficiently long, I think, to have been able to detect if he had been drinking on the 6th. He appeared to be really sick on that day, too sick for me to judge. I had no wine or spirits in my house on the occasion in question. My house is in Small Colaba, about a mile or more from the nearest landing place. The prisoner knowing that his leave was up at midnight of the 5th, I do not think he could, if he had chosen, have come off to his ship.

By the Prosecutor—The prisoner was confined to his bed all the time he was in my house. I should think his illness was such that it would have been a rather unsafe affair to have gone, even if put in a carriage and thence in a boat to the ship, but I should think he might have done it if he had had some one to take care of him.

Mr. Shaik Cassum, assistant apothecary H. M.'s Dockyard, solemnly affirmed and examined by the prisoner—I visited you in Mr. Moulton's house on the 5th and 6th of the present month. You were then suffering from diarrhœa and griping pains—not from excessive drink.

By the Court—To the best of my judgment I did not see any of the signs of a man having indulged in excessive drinking. I saw the prisoner between 6 and 7 o'clock on the 5th; he was then perfectly sober. I made an examination of him before I ordered medicine. On the 5th there was an artificial light, on the 6th it was daytime—the light was good and sufficient.

By the Prosecutor—The prisoner was in bed on the occasion of both my visits. When I saw him on the 5th I did not think he was in a state to be removed. I saw him between three and four on the 6th. He was complaining in the same way as on the previous night, and not, I think, any way improved. I think if he had improved after that he might have returned three or four hours afterwards. I have had much experience of the after-effects of excessive drinking.

The Prosecutor (Captain Fairfax)—By the Prisoner—The 4th November is put in the second charge because I chose to give that date.

By the Court—I first saw the prisoner after he had been reported as being on the sick-list, on Tuesday or Wednesday—after consultation with the doctor as to when the prisoner would be in a fit state to be brought before. I then noticed that he was nervous, nothing else. Previous to that the surgeon had reported that the prisoner was not in a state fit to be seen by me.

Commander Palliser (recalled and examined by the prisoner)—I sent for you on the morning of the 7th November. You looked as if you had been ill; that was all I saw about you.

By the Court—The sign of recent illness was only paleness, nothing farther—no particular nervousness. I noticed nothing that led me to suppose he had been drinking to excess. He looked as if he had been ill, but I could not tell the cause.

This closed the case, and the Court was then cleared.

The Court on re-opening gave judgment to the following effect :—"The Court having carefully weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charges, as well as what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, as also the evidence adduced on his behalf, and having very maturely considered the whole, is of opinion that both the charges are proved against the said Daniel Anderson; and the Court doth therefore adjudge him to be dismissed from Her Majesty's service. The Court observed that a previous conviction by court-martial

Q.—About what date did Ensign Gilbert complain to you of my conduct towards him?

A.—In the spring of 1869, to the best of my belief.

Q.—Have I ever taken you from the command of your company?

A.—No.

The Court adjourned at four o'clock, and will re-assemble at eleven o'clock to-day.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 17.

MR. FORJETT ON THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "OVERLAND MAIL."

SIR,—To retired Indians interested in Indian affairs, the deficient information of the general English public respecting India, and the consequent indifference of the press in this country to Indian topics, have always been a matter of regret. But absence of information would be better than inaccurate information.

The subject of the municipal administration of Bombay occupies, I find, more than a column of closely printed matter in the *Times* of the 12th instant. It is a subject on which, from the position I lately held in that city, I may claim to speak with some authority; and I hope you will allow me, through your influential journal, to correct some of the false impressions and suggestions which the statements of the *Times'* "own correspondent" respecting "Modern Bombay" are intended to convey.

In the first place, I must take the liberty of stigmatising as exaggerated and untrue the description of the sanitary condition of Bombay when Mr. A. Crawford obtained the appointment of Municipal Commissioner of the city. The statement that Mr. Crawford has had "to clear off debts incurred by previous mismanagement," and that he found himself "committed to wasteful contracts," is also unfounded; and Mr. Crawford himself would not, I am sure, endorse such statements. As regards want of "establishments and accounts" the complaint is unintelligible. The accounts, before Mr. Crawford's time, were unexceptionable, and the provision for establishments was ample and satisfactory; though these did not, prior to 1865, include the municipal celebrity who is known in Bombay as Yeshwuntrow, and whose name ought not to have been omitted from a panegyric of the present municipal system.

The writer in the *Times* admits that the third of a million sterling is now the annual income of the Bombay Municipality—an income augmented temporarily by large public loans contracted since 1865. Let me add that prior to that year less than a fourth of the present ordinary income was the yield of the then existing taxes, and that the Municipality was free from debt. Under these circumstances, the best evidence of the efficiency of the new system would be not commendation of Mr. Crawford's "boldness and daring," but a simple statement showing that the results which he has accomplished have been commensurate with the large revenues with which he has had to deal—revenues at least four times as large as were ever at the command of his predecessors. Now what are the results on which we are assured the whole community congratulate Mr. Crawford?

Passing by, as pure bunkum, the "picturesque carved, and coloured wooden verandahs towering up in tiers," we come to "fountains, ornamental lamps, and railings." All these, or most of them, as is well known in Bombay, are the gifts to the community of local benefactors. A local Rotten Row is the next great work alluded to. But such merit as it can claim belongs to Mr. A. F. Bellasis, of the Bombay Civil Service, who planned and carried it out without aid from the funds of the Municipality. The demolition of the Bombay fort walls has been a useful work; but the credit belongs exclusively to Sir George Clerk and to Sir Bartle Frere. The removal of the fort walls and the plans for laying out a new town had been nearly completed—before my departure from Bombay—by a special committee, of which I was a member. At that period, also, several other important works—as public roads over the "noisome flats," and elsewhere—had been undertaken by the Municipality of which I was Chief Commissioner, and were in active progress. It is gratifying to know that the fine building which form the Elphinstone Circle accommodate the merchants of Bombay in "princely style;" but the Elphinstone Circle scheme was projected by me, and carried out by me with the assistance of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, in negotiating for the sale of the lands.

Has Mr. Crawford really reduced the death-rate in Bombay "in the proportion from thirty-five to twenty-two per 1,000?" In the absence of any census of the population, with the confession that "the statistics are not to be trusted," on what data is this bold statement founded? Allusion is made to a "highly-paid" Health Officer; but more interesting, in connection with our present subject, than the high salary of the Health Officer is the fact that he is also the compiler of the mortuary statistics which furnish a test of the efficiency of the Health Officer's work!

Notwithstanding the foregoing deductions, there still remain, I shall be told, to the credit of Mr. Crawford, the "slaughter-houses and the markets." I have not seen these structures, and do not care to comment on the enormous outlay they have entailed on the local community, but there is one important circumstance connected with these works which should have restrained the *Times'* correspondent from alluding to them as he has. It is this. The slaughter-houses and the markets being eight to ten miles apart, a special train conveys the slaughtered meat daily to the markets at a cost of between £7,000 and £8,000 per annum, and the cost of this daily carriage is defrayed, not by the consumers of the meat, but by the municipal rate payers, the bulk of whom are vegetarians!

It is expected that some questions more or less connected with the municipal administration of Bombay will, at no distant date, be brought before Parliament, and it is within my knowledge that detailed information connected with that subject has been lately under the consideration of Mr. John Stuart Mill and Sir Charles Dilke. A statement to this effect, founded on a letter from London, was published at Bombay, in the *Times of India*, on the 6th of last month. And as the letter of the *Times'* "own correspondent" was evidently written between September 6 and 20—the latter being the date affixed—may it not be that it was intended to counteract, by a fulsome panegyric of Mr. Crawford, the effect of the dissemination in this country of certain facts to which I will not more particularly allude, but which, notwithstanding their exclusion from the weekly summaries published in India, are known to have found their way to England?—Yours faithfully,

C. FORJETT,
Late Commissioner of Police and Chief Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

Lane End, High Wycombe, Bucks, Oct. 22.

COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS IN PARIS.

THE correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writing from Versailles on Oct. 25 says—"I have just time to add that officers of high position here are of opinion that Paris cannot hold out till the 15th of next month, up to which time no bombardment will take place. Since the utter failure of the three desperate sorties, the feeling is that the Germans have got Paris in a trap, and can starve it out. Commissariat arrangements are being made on a large scale to avoid anything like a *disette* during the first few days after the surrender. It is believed by some officials, whose opinion deserves great respect, that the fall of Paris will not end the war, or anything like it."

GENERAL GARIBALDI IN THE VOSGES.

GENOA, Oct. 22.

THE *Movimento* publishes a letter from Dole, dated Oct. 18, announcing that General Garibaldi has formed the cadres of the Army of the Vosges. The three first brigades have already been constituted. The first is placed under the command of General Bossak, and is composed of one regiment of Mobile Guards, one battalion of Francs-tireurs, and many Englishmen and Spaniards, commanded by Senor Orense. The second, under the command of Colonel Maine, is composed of nearly all Frenchmen. And the third, commanded by Menotti Garibaldi, comprises one regiment of French Mobile Guards, two battalions of Italians, and one battalion of natives of Nice. Each battalion is provided with a company of Engineers.

CIRCULAR OF M. GAMBETTA.

TOURS, Oct. 26.

THE following Ministerial despatch, dated October 24 has been addressed by M. Gambetta to the Prefects and Sub-Prefects:—"You will inform the mayors of all your communes that resistance to the enemy is more than ever the order of the day; that everyone must do his duty, especially the municipal magistrates who cannot do less than the mobilised National Guards, after the heroic examples set by towns, such as Châteaudun, Saint-Quentin, and others, and also by villages guarded exclusively by companies of firemen. It is an absolute necessity that each town and each commune should pay its debt to the national defence, and that everyone should be conscious of the duty imposed upon France. The towns and communes which should surrender without having attempted resistance shall be denounced to the country through the *Moniteur*."

GENERAL UHRICH.

(*Daily News*, Oct. 27.)

GENERAL UHRICH, the brave defender of Strasburg, has thought it worth while to reply to the charges brought against him of failure in his duty in surrendering that fortress. In doing so he makes some statements respecting the effective power of the German siege train which are interesting while the siege of Paris is impending. The General declares that he did not yield Strasburg until he had seen its fortresses destroyed, its ramparts ploughed up, its artillery annihilated, its outwork rendered untenable, and a breach made in two of the bastions. Powerful and until now unknown projectiles were thrown at the place by two hundred guns, and the bombardment was one without precedent. The besieged had lost 35,000 metallic rockets, which were burnt, together with the arsenal of the citadel, and which nothing could replace. It was impossible, he says, to resist the assault. The ramparts and all the approaches, being cannonaded by the enemy's artillery, could not have been held by the defenders of the breach, who in less than half an hour would have been annihilated, and the enemy would have carried the assault without striking a blow. This is remarkable evidence, and should put an end to the unworthy insinuations that have been made against General Ulrich.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried handy every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your value to Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

METZ IN EXTREMIS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST ARMY, BEFORE METZ, OCT. 21.

SINCE sending off my letter this morning, one or two unforeseen incidents have occurred. In the afternoon I rode forward to the outposts to pay some of my friends a visit. Everything was quiet—not a sound was to be heard, not a shot even from those ever-busy tirailleurs about Frescati and Maison Rouge. This stillness, so unusual, seemed to portend one of two things—either Metz was about to give in, or else Bazaine was organising some new method of attack; at least, so said every one. For myself, I have been for several days endeavouring to spell out the meanings of things, at first sight inexplicable. Why were those Frenchmen permitted to dig potatoes under the very noses of the German vedettes and outposts? Why have so many flags of truce found their way to head-quarters lately? And why did Bazaine's aide travel post-haste to the King of Prussia, from him to Wilhelmshöhe, thence returning to Metz? Bazaine, we all know, holds his command direct from the Emperor. Will Count Bismarck, weary of a war that is beginning to tell upon German resources, save this investedarmy for the use of the superseded Emperor? Does he wish that, in case it should be deemed necessary for the welfare of Europe once more to place a Bonaparte upon the French throne, Napoleon should have the means of holding his position until the troubled seas of political opinion have subsided, and his ever-ready tongue has found an excuse for the needless sacrifices which has impoverished and devastated France? This strange inactivity on both sides is unaccountable, unless, indeed, the German army is preparing for more formidable operations against the devoted city of Lorraine. Whatever may be occurring in the diplomatic world, of the military I can say this much with certainty, that I see all the French troops in the forbidden ground digging potatoes, and taking off their caps by way of pleasantry to the Prussian sentries. This afternoon, too, another curious event occurred. The deserters from Metz have hitherto been received by the outposts and sent to the rear; to-day 800 were told that they could not be admitted within the German lines, and must endeavour to endure their troubles a little longer. What does this mean? Possibly his Royal Highness thinks that the more mouths there are to feed the sooner there will be nothing left in Metz. But the matter cuts both ways; for the fact of 800 deserters coming in a body has a most discouraging effect upon a besieged force. Our working parties, however, still continue to labour at the batteries, which will, I sincerely trust, be supplied with guns of heavier metal than we now possess; for it is my firm belief that, in the present state of affairs, a real bombardment of a few hours would very much tend to bring about a capitulation.

Oct. 22.

We live at the present moment in a state of uncertainty what is going to happen. This much alone we know, that something important is on the *tapis*. A curious proclamation by the Commandant of the garrison of Metz itself has just come to hand. I give you a literal translation:—

Metz, Oct. 15.

Letter addressed by the commandant of Metz to the Municipality of that town.

Monsieur le Mair,—Your Municipality has done me the honour to address to me a letter expressive of noble and patriotic feelings.

I hasten to thank you for the expression of such feelings, which did not in the least surprise me, inasmuch as I never for one moment doubted the active co-operation of the inhabitants with our troops, were they called upon to fight in the defence of the fortress; and, with so good an example, you may be confident that we will do our duty in a like manner. But, at the same time, I beg of you to notify to the inhabitants that, in order to obtain this wished-for result, it is necessary that the population should, like men of energy and determination, endeavour to repress any sort of tumult, discord, or disturbance which may occur, and do away with useless proclamations, all of which only tend to promote discord and misery, and have an injurious influence and tend to destroy the harmony which should, under the circumstances, exist between us.

At this moment a Government exists in France called the "Government of National Defence." We must acknowledge this Government, and wait its determinations; for these, whatever they may be, will be constituted and decreed by the country itself. In the meantime we must adopt their pass-word, and cry, "Vive la France!"

You inform me that the inhabitants of the town of Metz are greatly surprised to hear that our provisions and resources are very small. This is a matter easy of solution, when you come to consider that we had to provide for a community consisting of 230,000 souls. I never made a secret of this situation, for, in reducing the rations of the army, the same rule was applied to the town. In addition to this, the general orders published to the different bakeries respecting the supply of bread must have proved to you, M. le Maire, and to the inhabitants, the gradual decrease of our provisions.

Let us avoid recriminations for the past, and let us throw no blame upon one another; but rather let us look keenly at our position as it now stands; and, as you very properly remark, let us bear like men the privations of the past, and seek, from our experience, to derive benefit and counsel for the future.

(Signed) F. COFFINIÈRE,
General of Division, and First Commandant of the Fortress of Metz.

AN additional order of the Commandant follows, by which the state of Metz on the 15th October is made clearly visible:—

1. From the 15th instant no bread will be made in any of the bakeries except bran bread.

2. Every baker will daily receive, through the military storekeeper, the amount of meal for which he has orders, and only for a definite number of inhabitants.

3. Children up to four years of age will receive one-fifth of a pound of bread daily; from four years to twelve years, two-fifths of a pound; and every adult, four-fifths of a pound of the above-mentioned bread.

(Signed) F. COFFINIÈRE,
General of Division, and First Commandant of the Fortress of Metz.

The state of things is hourly becoming more critical, and, from what I have just heard from a deserter, *there is no more bread in Metz*—at least, if there is, the soldiers do not get it. Under these circumstances—that is, without bread and without salt—I cannot see how the town can hold out for more than a week. So certain are the German Generals that Metz la Pucelle will shortly be occupied by their troops, that orders have been given that a room should be prepared in the Château de Frescati, one of the outposts, where the preliminaries and negotiations for the surrender may be carried out. We have, indeed, already commenced to speculate on our next destination.

For five days not a shot has been fired on either side.

THE GERMAN POSITION BEFORE PARIS.

(CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

ROYAL HEAD QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, October 21.

AN observer is apt to be led astray in estimating the strength of the German position. Although the besiegers, wisely enough, have not attempted, with the force at their disposal, to fortify and entrench a fixed and continuous line right round Paris—although one may ride about a great deal without seeing any large bodies of troops—still the pickets are so admirably placed, and the natural lie of the land has been so carefully studied and turned to advantage in the disposition of the supports, that long before an attacking force could penetrate far enough to inflict serious damage, a sufficient number of men would have been massed to bar effectually its further progress. The experience of to-day has amply proved the excellence of the arrangements; the Germans did not expect the attack, but when it came they were perfectly prepared to meet it. Every hollow has been utilised, and every village turned to the best account; each detachment and regiment knows exactly to what point, and by which path, it is to proceed in case of alarm; and the most assailable places have been fortified. By the admirable manner in which they thus practically employ their accurate topographical knowledge, the besiegers are so screened and guarded, that they offer scarcely any mark for the enemy's guns, and are even difficult to be found by those on the other side who do not know the exact spot in which the different bodies of troops are posted. But, in case of an alert, or when the outposts are relieved, the detachments come pouring in from all directions with such regularity and speed, that in a few minutes a large force is collected in a place where one would have previously supposed there were scarcely a hundred men. Everything is done, too, to render outpost duty as little harassing and dangerous as possible. The men are three days out and six days in quarters, and when on duty they are so disposed as to sustain but little damage from the enemy's fire. Another advantage of the "open line" system is, that, even should a large French force cut its way through, there is nowhere for it to go—nothing for it to do. Except at one or two points of strategical importance, which have been carefully prepared, and would be most resolutely held, no serious mischief would be done even were the mass to pass clean through the German lines. If Trochu wished to detach a force to the assistance of the Army of the Loire, such a force—badly provided, as of mere necessity it would be, with ammunition and stores—would be pursued and completely cut up before a junction could be effected. If the enemy came out merely to do what damage he could, he might break through the lines, but on his return he would run great risk of being enclosed and cut off by the German corps converging on either flank. The hills which encompass the capital on the southern side afford so many capital points of observation, that preparations on a large scale on the part of the besieged are easily noticed in sufficient time for a suitable reception to be arranged. Altogether, General Trochu is undoubtedly right in keeping his men as quiet as possible, giving them only an occasional outing such as to-day's, and meantime drilling them and trying to prepare them for the time when different circumstances may demand a more energetic mode of defence.

The batteries for the siege guns are now in a very advanced stage of construction, and one great subject of discussion at present is, whether it is possible to shell the city from the positions in which the guns are placed, or whether it will be necessary first to obtain possession of two or more forts, in order to suspect batteries nearer to the walls of Paris. The question turns mainly upon the weight of metal that can be used. A slight study of the map will enable a tolerably correct guess to be made of the distance from the forts at which batteries must be erected. It is, of course, impossible to build them without shelter, unless regular approaches are opened; and I do not think that the hills and woods approach the forts at any point nearer than 2,000 or 2,500 paces. Measure the distance from the centre of Paris to the nearest fort on the southern side—add the 2,000 yards or 2,500 yards—and it must be admitted that the heart of the city is beyond the range of ordinary siege guns. To obtain possession of one fort only would not be sufficient, for it would be laid under an intolerable fire by those on either side. It would be absolutely necessary to take two, if not three; and, before they could be approached, silenced, and captured, I believe the time will have arrived when scarcity of food will force Paris to treat. Should the fire be directed principally or entirely against the forts, the chief attack will most probably be made from this side, in the direction of Forts Issy, Vanves, Montrouge, and Bicêtre. Fort Issy would appear to be especially vulnerable, overlooked as it is at no great distance by the wooded heights of Meudon. My impression is that nothing will be done for the next ten days; but about the 28th or 30th I expect that everything will be ready to commence offensive operations. A large quantity of planking to be used in the construction of platforms for the batteries passed through Versailles on Wednesday afternoon. I am told that most of the batteries are now quite ready to receive their guns. One hundred and thirty pieces of siege artillery arrived on Wednesday. Enormous battering-trains, containing siege guns and mortars of the heaviest metal, are fast approaching from the rear. The great guns from Rastatt, Mayence, and other German fortresses, besides all the siege train employed at Strasburg, are being brought forward as rapidly as the heavy nature of the work will permit, and in a few days over 2,000 siege guns will be all ready to be put in position. As yet, I believe, none of them have been brought to the front. Batteries of field artillery have been erected, to repel sorties and so on; but until all the batteries are finished and prepared, and all the siege guns are ready to be run into them, I do not think a single gun will be mounted. It is probable that one night will suffice to arm all the batteries; the guns can be drawn very close to the positions destined for them without being seen, and, with the amount of physical force at command, it will not take long to drag them into their places. It will not be necessary even to dismount the guns, as they will be placed in battery on the same carriages on which they travelled from the rear.

Whether the fire will be directed against the forts only, or against the town also, one thing is certain—that, the bombardment once commenced, it will be carried on in all earnest and without intermission for some time. It will be no partial fire, directed against any particular object from one or two points only. I do not believe a gun will be fired before all the batteries are prepared to pour in without cessation their deadly hail. The desired effect of the bombardment is considered likely to be produced in the first few days, and should such be the case, horrible as may be the alternative between bombardment and the slow process of reduction through famine, there can be no doubt the first is the most merciful plan that, under the circumstances, could be adopted. If, on the contrary, the population are stubborn and determined enough to hold out under a heavy fire, the bombardment of the town will not do much to hasten the capitulation, which, in due time, must be brought about through lack of provisions. The condition of Paris forced by famine to surrender is too horrible to contemplate; for where will food be obtained to relieve the pressing wants of the dense population? Even now there are symptoms of the famishing population of that great human hive? It is hard to get at the actual truth about the amount of provisions stored in Paris. The most favourable accounts state that there is bread for at least six months, and meat for two—of course, including horseflesh. From other equally trustworthy sources it may be gathered that the supplies under Government control cannot hold out more than four or six weeks. I believe the last statement to be nearest the truth; but it must not be forgotten that in many instances large stores have been collected in the cellars of private houses.

FROM TOURS.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "STANDARD.")

TOURS, Oct. 25.

ALL the newspapers this morning have articles upon the armistice. Although it is generally approved of, it is received with some coldness as coming from England. The journals naturally ask how is it that England, whose Ministers have hitherto shown such coldness and want of sympathy with France, have all at once issued from their impassability and taken the lead in mediation? One journal openly says that it can only be that the Government, so Prussian in its sympathies, has received a hint from Prussia that she too is at length anxious for peace, whereupon the British Government has hastened to carry into effect the wishes of their friends. Another journal hits, I think, the truth of the matter, when it says that the British Government has been driven from its attitude of apathy by the constantly-increasing force of public opinion, by the tone of the press, and by its alarm at its own waning popularity. However, whatever the cause, the French press hail the prospect of an armistice and a legitimate Government with satisfaction. They are by no means sanguine, however, that peace will be the result. Upon the contrary, they consider that it will enable them to carry on the war with increasing vigour and energy. At any rate, France will not agree to a humiliating peace. France is in a far better condition than she was when Jules Favre indignantly rejected the idea of the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. Paris was then scarcely in a state of defence, it was uncertain how the population would behave if a siege really began. The capitulation of Sedan had left France almost without a soldier. At present a very different state of things prevails. Paris is perfectly calm, perfectly defensible. Her numerous army has gained confidence, has certainly, at least, held its own against the enemy in the sorties, and may be considered as absolutely safe for the next two months, while so much can scarcely be said for the besieging army. The general defence of Paris is daily gaining strength and consistency. The marauding bands of the Germans can no longer go about in small parties, and have every where to fight their way. Their abominable cruelties, their exactions, their daily execution of Franc tireurs, their burning of defenceless villages, and shooting of maires and other unarmed men, have excited so deep a rage and hatred that their detached parties are shot down like dogs. A really formidable army is assembled near this town, the inhabitants of the troops in the south and south-west of the city had drawn the attention of the defenders for some days before the 13th. It was from the latter part that the Twenty-second Division had actually been taken to support Der Tann's Bavarians in the expedition to Orleans; and Trochu came to the conclusion that considerable withdrawal was taking place either for the purpose of detaching such a force, or possibly to face southward and meet the hoped-for Army of the Loire. Ignorant that the latter had already been seriously defeated, he thought possibly that it was nearing the circle around him, and looking for his co-operation; and hence he has directed the repeated but desultory attacks in this quarter which took place on the 13th, 14th, and 15th, having been preceded by a reconnaissance of Ducrot's from the west face on the 12th. Of the first of the three days' actions we have the complete account of General Schmitz already referred to. Vinoy again commanded the corps, the Thirteenth, being evidently charged with the southern side of the defence; but he kept his reserves on this occasion sheltered by the fort of Montrouge, whilst his advanced division only (Blanchard's) moved in three columns against Bagneux, Chatillon, and Clamart, and got as far as the former village and the cross-road which connects the two last. They were then close to the scene of the original action of the 19th of September, when Ducrot's men were beaten in by the Fifth Corps and Second Bavarians, which they had attacked during the march to Versailles. But on finding the Prussian (or Bavarian, more probably) in force not far off, Blanchard's troops fell back, having in fact come into contact solely with the outposts of the besiegers, but having ascertained beyond doubt—which was apparently Trochu's object—that these had heavy supports not far off. The Prussians seem to consider this affair unworthy of special notice; but their reports show repetitions of it further to the eastward, where the Eleventh Corps lie, on the columns which attacked Chateaudun and Chartres, and the scattered bodies of troops operating in the country around, really constituted the whole army. There may be, and no doubt is, a strong reason for keeping the movements and force of General Aurelles a profound secret; but there can be no reason for hiding the whereabouts of the main army of the enemy. We have telegrams from the country places all round, and none of them say a word upon the subject. I am, therefore, coming to the conclusion that General Tann's army never consisted of much more than 30,000 men, and that, except at Orleans, he has no main army at all. But in that case why should the authorities so jealously prevent any news of the French army being made public? Altogether, the riddle is too difficult for me. I give it up. Another of the decrees which should have been published upon the day when the Government arrived at Tours, appeared this morning. It is an order for the country to be watched, and the flocks and herds to be driven off into the interior. The prefects and heads of provinces are charged to see that it is done. A valuation is to be made of the animals so driven off, which is to be paid to the proprietors. This, of course, was one of the very first steps which should have been taken at the commencement of the invasion. It is inexplicable, indeed, how so necessary and obvious a measure can have been delayed so long. The only question, as usual, is, will it be obeyed? A correspondent in one of the papers to-day proposes that a law should be passed which would certainly treble the effects of all which have gone before. That every prefet, sous-prefet, or maire, who does not carry out this order emanating from authority in the shortest time, should be tried by court-martial and shot. The execution of a score of these do-nothing gentry would wake up the rest in an astonishing manner, and would produce a most excellent effect. I hope that the letter in question will come under the eye of M. Gambetta, and that he will carry out the suggestion without delay.

There are still constant and reasonable complaints that the arms have not yet been served out to the National Guard, even in places menaced by the enemy. Meaux at present is certainly threatened. The movement is being made to call the National Guards of the surrounding places to its aid; no arms are issued—nothing is done. At Evreux, for example, in this neighbourhood are 800 National Guards, who have for two months vainly applied for ammunition, but altogether without effect. They have never yet had a single round served out for practice. Is it not melancholy, this miserable want of organisation? It would really almost seem as if the present Government, like the fallen dynasty, had an absolute objection to arm the National Guard. At the last moment, when the enemy are in sight perhaps, arms are put into the poor fellows' hands, and they are told to beat back the enemy. Even in Tours we have had two or three demonstrations of the National Guard, who are, of course, indignant in the extreme that their arms are not served out to them, in order that at least they might have a little drill and discipline before the enemy arrive. The Government would do well to take to the proposed law for the execution of indolent maires and prefets, that any maire having arms and not instantly distributing them to the National Guard shall be declared guilty of treason. That every National Guard shall drill at least an hour a day. That upon the approach of any column of the enemy to any town being signalled all the guards within a distance of twenty miles should march to its assistance. Oh! for a dictator! The French journals are all publishing the decree and instructions issued by Frederick William King of Prussia, in 1815, for the formation and instruction of the Landsturm. These instructions relate to night attacks, cutting off communications, attacks upon small parties, intercepting couriers, transport of prisoners and wounded; in fact, order exactly the thing to be done for doing which the Prussians now shoot every man they can capture. The French journalists recommend that it should be printed and issued to each Franc-tireur as his guide book, and then upon his capture he could at least show to the Prussians that he was acting upon the instructions issued by their own King.

News continues to arrive pretty regularly from Paris. The last balloon has had a narrow escape, having been hit by several balls at a height of 2,000 metres, an elevation which was believed perfectly safe. The Parisians write daily in better spirits. A formidable artillery is being rapidly cast in the private establishments, and ere long they hope to be able to attack the Prussians in heavy masses. All the German batteries which have been unmasked have been speedily dismounted, and the opening of the Prussian siege guns may be the signal for such a sortie of the besieged that the tables are by no means unlikely to be turned.

THE WAR OF 1870.

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 22.)

XIV.

THE interest which the political world of Germany takes in the acquisition or recovery of Strasburg has caused the real state of that city after the siege to be laid bare to us with a completeness which probably was never hitherto attained in a similar case. We are able, therefore, to illustrate what we have said before as to the general effect of bombardments, by actual statistics of the losses sustained there, which we shall use however as briefly as possible.

It appears then that the highest estimate of private property destroyed, as made by the owners themselves, and including furniture (which of course is rated by them above its actual selling worth), amounts to £68,000, or less than £1 per head of the civil population. But then a careful inquirer, sent by a North-German Committee for the express purpose of assisting in the matter of relief, frames his estimate at less than one quarter of that above given. If he is right, the losses would not average above a few shillings each individual all round; but even taking the former as the extremest view, the result seems absurdly small when we learn that the besiegers threw more than 234,000 projectiles into the place, of which 43,000 were of 24 lbs. weight or upward.

Again, if we look at the expenditure of life and limb among the citizens, after the "heroic resistance" and "unendurable fire" of which we heard at first, the vulgar process of counting heads reduces this, no less than the loss of property, to a mere fraction of what had been presumed. Here, happily, there is absolutely no dispute, since the facts have been ascertained to a nicety by the proper authorities. Two hundred and fifty persons have actually been killed by the fire from among the civic population, and just as many more were still in hospital last week on the way to convalescence. Taking the number of citizens enclosed, after a full allowance for the fugitives, as not less than 75,000, it appears that a month of bombardment cost the lives of one person out of three hundred, and that a rather larger number (since some of course must have recovered before the statistics were taken) suffered wounds. Can it be supposed that a population really determined on resistance would be forced to urge a commander to throw open their gates on such terms? one person out of every three hundred was killed, and one or two more wounded, after four weeks of a bombardment? Under the conditions of endurance and union which we have assumed, such a trifling loss would be far more likely to enhance the resolution to defend the city.

Yet these conditions are, unhappily for the French, seldom to be met with. Vigour, unity, and the material means of defence are not often combined before a superior enemy. Paris of course, more than Strasburg, is really the subject of these observations; and in Paris we know that the means are sufficient, and we believe that the arms and ammunition are there also, but we can only look to the future to tell us how far the other elements of arduous resistance exist.

Soissons during the past week has given ominous tokens of how ill a French city, though fortified, may be defended. It is true that its works were of an antiquated type and moderate dimensions. It is true that there was but little hope that it could be relieved. But these conditions may in strictness be predicated also of Paris. On the other hand, Soissons appears to have had no siege train even brought before it; certainly no works were cast up against it. It was simply shelled from heavy field batteries for four days, and on the 16th hoisted the white flag, and surrendered its garrison, 4,000 strong, with 132 heavy guns available for use against Paris, to a force which, despite the untrustworthy telegrams from Northern France, consisted in fact of only a small body of cavalry, some detachments of reserve artillery, and 8,000 of the Landwehr newly arrived Landwehr. No wonder that the memory of the French flies back to the sudden surrender of the same place in the great struggle of 1814. It is childishly inaccurate to follow their careless journalist, and say that its fall at that time caused the ruin of Napoleon; but it is perfectly true that the Commandant then allowed himself to be frightened from his duty by the threats of the enemy to storm the place and put his garrison to the sword; and so, opening the gates, he permitted Bülow's Prussians from Belgium to pass over the Aisne, and make the desired junction with Blucher coming from the Upper Rhine. And the same commander seems to have done his work but little better, having simply allowed the place to receive a sufficient number of shells to give the colour of an excuse to the surrender which the townspeople asked for.

Before Paris itself there has really been some sharp skirmishing. It does not seem that this time Trochu had it in view, as before the battle of the Marne, to cross the Seine at Choisy, as is proved to have been his object in Vinoy's great sortie of the 30th September. It would rather appear from the sensible and temperate account of the chief of the staff General Schmitz (a refreshing document to read after other reports from the French side), that certain movements of the troops on the south and south-west of the city had drawn the attention of the defenders for some days before the 13th. It was from the latter part that the Twenty-second Division had actually been taken to support Der Tann's Bavarians in the expedition to Orleans; and Trochu came to the conclusion that considerable withdrawal was taking place either for the purpose of detaching such a force, or possibly to face southward and meet the hoped-for Army of the Loire. Ignorant that the latter had already been seriously defeated, he thought possibly that it was nearing the circle around him, and looking for his co-operation; and hence he has directed the repeated but desultory attacks in this quarter which took place on the 13th, 14th, and 15th, having been preceded by a reconnaissance of Ducrot's from the west face on the 12th. Of the first of the three days' actions we have the complete account of General Schmitz already referred to. Vinoy again commanded the corps, the Thirteenth, being evidently charged with the southern side of the defence; but he kept his reserves on this occasion sheltered by the fort of Montrouge, whilst his advanced division only (Blanchard's) moved in three columns against Bagneux, Chatillon, and Clamart, and got as far as the former village and the cross-road which connects the two last. They were then close to the scene of the original action of the 19th of September, when Ducrot's men were beaten in by the Fifth Corps and Second Bavarians, which they had attacked during the march to Versailles. But on finding the Prussian (or Bavarian, more probably) in force not far off, Blanchard's troops fell back, having in fact come into contact solely with the outposts of the besiegers, but having ascertained beyond doubt—which was apparently Trochu's object—that these had heavy supports not far off. The Prussians seem to consider this affair unworthy of special notice; but their reports show repetitions of it further to the eastward, where the Eleventh Corps lie, on the 14th, and speak of the French temporarily occupying Villejuif on the 16th, and being forced from it by field artillery. A later report from Paris by balloon asserted that at Hautes Bruyères (close to Villejuif) and before Fort Bicêtre, more to the westward, day and night attacks had been received and repulsed on the 18th with loss to the Prussians, who were the assailants by the account of M. Dubosocq; but this a brief notice from Versailles entirely contradicts, speaking simply of new sorties repelled with ease.

A detailed narrative of the fighting of the 7th on the Thionville side of Metz, published by Prince Frederick Charles, is less satisfactory and clear than other such documents from the German side have hitherto been. On the one hand it is alleged that the French columns were unwilling to face the German batteries (of which no less than ten were promptly on the ground); but, on the other, the list of killed and wounded, at first given as not over 600 of the investing force, and nearly all these landwehr, is now raised to just three times that number, a loss certainly not inflicted by the French artillery alone. The narrative proves beyond all doubt the one important point that Bazaine had no intention of really breaking through, also that only 20,000 of the French were employed, and that the affair, though serious, partook rather of the character of a raid than of a battle. We have all along been inclined to believe from the Marshal's conduct that he has deliberately clung to his works ever since MacMahon's capture, as the best, the only hope indeed, of preserving his army intact. Could he transport his force outside that of his investor, without means of transport or food to retire it with, in a country stripped of supplies, he might reasonably expect to see the bonds of discipline hitherto so well maintained, dissolve, if indeed he escaped the complete destruction which a vigorous pursuit on the part of so superior a force as that of the Prince, well furnished with horse, would almost certainly bring on him. Nevertheless the problem of keeping his troops in fighting order presses on him ever with increasing weight, and it is not surprising that he has endeavoured to make terms through the agency of his trusted friend General Boyer. This officer was [illegible] aide-de-camp at Châlons before the war, and doubtless owes his late promotion to the Marshal's favour; and his being remitted by Prince Frederick Charles to Versailles, to treat personally with Moltke and Bismarck, shows at once that Bazaine's demands are considerable, and that his envoy has gone armed with real powers to conclude the affair.

At Orleans the conduct of some of the French during the battle of the 11th proves to have been as discreditable as anything this war has witnessed. Reinforcements, an eye-witness tells us in the *Daily News*, arrived "whilst the cannon were roaring, and remained idle in the city. Whilst their comrades played cards in the cafés, the men marched about the town or loitered along the streets. And when the flying army began to pass, these men hastened to join the torrent, flung away their arms or broke them, and crossed the bridge over the Loire." Truly a man is indeed armed by being such material into fighting order. DeaTann did not, however, follow up his successes with the rapidity that might have been looked for. He lay at Orleans for some days afterwards, and at the last reports showed no signs of going beyond it; but a detachment of one of his three divisions, added no doubt to the fight column mentioned last week as having moved on Châteaudun, and spoken of by German reports as Rheinbaben's (Bavarian) cavalry, captured the latter town, which lies only a little more than sixty miles from Tours, on the direct railway from Paris, on Tuesday evening. Very probably Dr. Tann has had orders to sweep the supplies out of the rich neighbourhood of Orleans before conducting further operations against the present seat of the French Government. To feed the hosts from which he is detached will require the harvests of more than one district even as well furnished as the Beauce.

General Werder has followed up the success begun by his advanced guard on the 6th beyond the Southern Vosges. Following Cambriel's beaten troops through the hills to Epinal, he then turned southward and gained Vésoul, driving the French so rapidly from that place as to cut them in two, and send part on Dijon, part in the opposite direction to Belfort. It will take more power than Garibaldi has shown even in his younger days to restore the fortune of war in this quarter, though the reported rescue of five hundred prisoners near Château-Thierry by Francs-tireurs, and the boast of the captain of those of one department occupied by the Germans, that he had taken 1,500 prisoners to hang in case of reprisals, show increasing boldness and activity in the guerilla part of the war. General Cambriel's sensible proclamations show that he is fully aware of the peculiar difficulties of his task of organizing the rude material placed under him.

The failure of the French garrisons in other places to show any activity on the Loire, thus to aid the bold conduct of the little force at Montmédy, which has not only hitherto defied desultory attacks, but made on the 11th a most effective night surprise of the neighbouring German posts at Stenay, and carried on over 200 prisoners with but a very trifling loss—a success just now worth more to the French than the mere mention of it conveys, and indirectly admitted as important by the Prussians, who have abandoned the place.

WAITING FOR THE CAPITULATION.

SAARBRUCK, Oct. 26.

THE bakers and butchers here and at Saint Johann have been ordered to have ready large stores of bread, flour, meat, and sausages, as large purchases will be made within the next few days. The railway officials are ready, so soon as the capitulation of Metz shall take place, to run trains with provisions into the fortress. Salt is also being held in readiness. Some hundred miners are prepared to repair the destroyed railways between Metz and Courcelles.

HORRORS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

WRITING of the sortie of the 21st October the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says—"Some days ago a friend with whom I was walking called my attention to a soldier—a fine, tall, handsome, clean-limbed, fair-haired Northman, who, seated on a doorstep, was playing with a little child, fondling and caressing her long flaxen locks. He looked pleased and gentle, while, confident in the kindness of his nature, the little girl laughed and scrambled on his knee. My companion, addressing the soldier, remarked that it was a pity the child could not understand him. 'Ah,' he answered, 'she understands me well enough; she knows what I mean. I am accustomed to these little ones. I have a wife and children at home—a long way off.' The other evening, in a dingy room in Bougival, lying on a floor wet with blood, trampled with dirt and filth and trodden stra